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1875.

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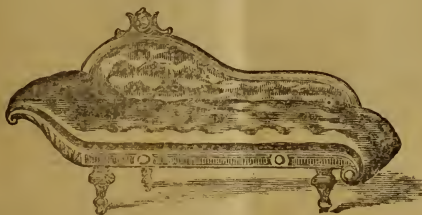
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ESTABLISHED 1854.



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"They preach to the people daily, weekly; admonishing kings themselves; advising peace or war with an authority which only the first Reformers and a long-past class of Popes were possessed of; inflicting moral censure; imparting moral encouragement, consolation, edification; in all ways diligently administering the discipline of the Church. It may be said, too, that in private disposition the new preachers somewhat resemble the mendicant friars of old times; outwardly, full of holy zeal; inwardly, not without stratagem, and hunger for terrestrial things."—CARLYLE.

IN no department of modern history has such astonishing progress been made as in the development of the Newspaper Press. There is no doubt that some pretence to a record of important public events has been made by various nations, and that some of these extend even to

remote ages. The ancient Romans had what they called their *Acta Diurna*, a kind of official chronicle of the government. After the decline and fall of that empire, however, even this appeared to be unknown. About the year 1536 the *Gazetta*—which derived its name from its



READING THE NEWS IN THE OLDEN TIMES.

price, a small coin—was published in Venice, but it was not until a century afterwards that the *Gazette de France* first appeared in Paris. Of course this could not be called a newspaper for the information of the masses, for it was under Royal patronage and control, and amongst its contributors were Louis XIII. and Cardinal Richelieu. The first real newspaper published in England was in 1603; it was entitled the *Public Intelligencer*, and lasted three years. In 1643, during the civil war between Charles I. and his Parliament, a variety of publications were issued from the press, but these were in no way entitled to the name of newspapers. Amongst their titles were some of a curious character;

for instance, there were—*England's Memorable Accidents*, the *Kingdom's Intelligencer*, the *Diurnal of certain Passages in Parliament*, the *Scotch Intelligencer*, the *Parliament's Scout*, the *Country's Complaints*, the *Weekly Accounts*, &c. A paper called the *London Gazette* was published on the 20th of August, 1642. The *Gazette* of the existing series was first issued at Oxford—the Court being there on account of the plague—on the 7th of November, 1665, and afterwards in London on the 5th February following. But this was no newspaper, and indeed what was called unlicensed printing had to be carried on under the greatest difficulties. By an Act of Charles II., the printing of jour-

nals and also of pamphlets was prohibited, and so jealous were the authorities respecting the circulation of intelligence, that private letters and the gossip of conversation were about the only channels for the circulation of news of any kind. Less than a century ago the homeless mendicant who wandered about the country, begging for a meal and a night's shelter, was the principal purveyor of news to the rural population of Scotland.

In the days of Queen Anne, it was the exclusive privilege of men of official importance, lords, and squires, to receive a regular news-sheet from the metropolis. This was a great improvement upon the plan previously in existence, when the sheet, described as a *News-Letter*, was not printed at all, but written, copied in London, and circulated from a recognised centre. When this arrived at the mansion of the lord, or at the residence of the squire, containing intelligence of unusual importance, the proprietor would cause his immediate friends and neighbours to be summoned, and would read out the more interesting items for their information. What a contrast is all this to the experience of to-day! Every restriction has been removed from the circulation of the press; advertisement duty, paper duty, and the compulsory impressed stamp have successively been swept away. A single number of a daily newspaper presents its readers with news which has been gathered with great care and at considerable expense from all parts of the civilised world. It is not only that the incidents occurring in the United Kingdom are duly chronicled, but that intelligence is flashed by the electric wire from every clime and across every sea. An occurrence which happens in Melbourne one day is read in Great Britain the next, although the vast distance of 12,000 miles separates the two countries! The prices of stocks in London and in New York are regularly telegraphed from one place to the other three times a day, notwithstanding that 3,000 miles of ocean roll between them. The steamers which plough their way over the tempestuous surface of the Atlantic are outstripped by the invisible cable lying calm and undisturbed miles below the level of the sea. And as to the provinces; instead of being dependent on the chance arrivals of wandering mendicants, every little town has its own newspaper, in which is regularly photographed the world's news as it has been received by telegram from foreign countries, and from the farthest corners of our great colonial possessions.

The expansion of newspaper enterprise in the provinces is, indeed, one of the most conspicuous signs of the progress which has marked the last quarter of a century. It is not only in great towns, like Manchester and Birmingham, Liverpool and Leeds, Bristol and Sheffield, that a marvellous stride has taken place in the vigour manifested by the proprietors of local journals. No town in the kingdom with any pretension to size is now without its own newspaper. In some, indeed, with a population of only a few thousands, there are now often two newspapers, where a few years ago there was nothing of the kind. These, while presenting a full and complete record of what is passing in the great world outside their own pleasant hills and

valleys, are replete with the varied intelligence of the immediate district. To the inhabitants of these towns, and to those of the villages which surround them, the local paper is the chief avenue to a knowledge of the world's events, and in this respect the journal is a benefit which is appreciated by the people amongst whom it circulates. Containing matter which is interesting alike to the dweller in the town and to him who passes his life in the calm solitude of a rural life, the newspaper is welcome in many a home as tending to relieve that monotony which is frequently so inseparable from the life of small communities. The London markets, the gossip of the metropolitan clubs, the movements of the Royal family, the state of political feeling in the United States, the most recent crisis in France, the latest of the civil struggles in Spain, the prospects of our own Ministry, the exciting Parliamentary division which took place in the House of Commons at two o'clock that morning, the latest tragedy, the fatal railway accident, and those three momentous epochs in life's history—the Births, the Marriages, and the Deaths—are duly recorded in its columns. As the poet Cowper wrote—

"The grand debate,
The popular harangue, the tart reply,
The logic, and the wisdom, and the wit,
And the loud laugh—I long to know them all."

"This folio of four pages, happy work!
Which not even critics criticise, that holds
Inquisitive attention while I read—
What is it but a busy map of life,
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns?"

Macaulay has told us how in the Reform agitation of 1830 and the following year, the people were accustomed to go forth in thousands, morning after morning, to meet the mails, and thus ascertain whether the battle which was then being waged between the masses and the aristocracy, had been lost or won. Now, through the energy of the provincial press, which has established telegraphic agencies in London, the events which happen in the metropolis one hour can be known all over the country the next.

The newspaper is a great instructor, and let us hope that its civilising influence is appreciated as it deserves. Some of our most eminent men have testified to the value of the press as a powerful engine in the cause of civilisation and humanity. Mr. Cobden once said that a single number of *The Times* was worth more than a whole volume of the works of Thucydides; and Dr. Johnson has paid this high tribute to the value of the press as a humanising agency:—

"These papers of the day have uses more adequate to the purposes of common life than more pompous and durable volumes. If it be necessary for every man to be more acquainted with his contemporaries than with past generations, and to rather know the events which may immediately affect his fortune or quiet, than the revolutions of ancient kingdoms, in which he has neither possessions nor expectations; if it be pleasing to hear of the preferment and dismissal of statesmen, the birth of heirs, and the marriage of beauties, the author of journals and gazettes must be considered as a liberal dispenser of beneficial knowledge."

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"PEINE FORTE ET DURE"—A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

PEINE FORTE ET DURE—("strong and hard pain") was the penalty applied by the law of England for those who, being arraigned for treason or felony, refused to plead and remained *mute*. The person subjected to this ordeal was literally *pressed to death*, large weights being placed upon him, and several instances are given of the infliction of this fearful punishment. The motive which induced an accused person to submit to this penalty, rather than to plead, was probably to escape the attainder resulting from a conviction for felony. In 1442, Juliana Quirk, charged with high treason in speaking contemptuously of Henry VI., was pressed to death. In 1605, Walter Calverly, of Calverly, Yorkshire, having murdered two of his children, and stabbed his wife, in a fit of jealousy, being arraigned at York Assizes, "stood mute," and was thereupon pressed to death in the Castle—a large iron weight being placed upon his breast. In 1657, Major Strangeway suffered death in a similar manner at Newgate prison, London, for murdering his brother-in-law, Mr. Fussell.—John Evelyn, in his *Diary*, in giving an account of an adventure which befell him—and which well illustrates the danger of travelling by road in those days (1652)—also, as the sequel shows, gives an instance of a prisoner who, refusing to plead, was pressed to death. Mr. Evelyn had gone to Rye to meet his wife, who had been in Paris, which had been besieged for some time by the Prince of Condé's army—

"I went to Rie [Rye] to meet her, where was an embargo on occasion of the late conflict with the Holland fleet—the two Nations being now in war, and which made sailing very unsafe. . . .

"On Whitsunday I went to the Church (which is a very faire one), and heard one of their Canters, who dismiss'd the assembly rudely and without any blessing. Here I stay'd till the 10th with no small impatience, when I walk'd over to survey the ruins of Winchelsea, that ancient Cinque-port, which by the remains and ruins of ancient streets and public structures discovers it to have been formerly a considerable and large City. There are to be seen vaulted caves and vaults, walls, and towers, ruins of monasteries and of a sumptuous church, in which are some handsome monuments, especially of the Templars, buried just in the manner of those in the Temple at London. This place being now all in rubbish, and a few despicable hovells and cottages only standing, hath yet a Mayor. The sea which formerly render'd it a rich and commodious port has now forsaken it. . . .

"About 4 in the afternoone, being at bowles on the Greene, we discover'd a vessell, which prov'd to be that in which my wife was, and which got into the harbour about 8 that evening to my no small joy. They had been three days at sea, and escaped the Dutch fleet, thro' which they pass'd, taken for fishers, which was great good fortune, there being 17 ballies of furniture and other rich plunder, which I besee God came all safe to land, together with my wife, and my Lady Browne, her mother, who accompanied her. . . .

"The weather being hot, and having sent my man on before, I rode negligently under favour of the shade, till within three miles of Bromley, at a place called the Procession Oake, two cut-throates started out, and striking with long staves at the horse and taking hold of the reins threw me downe, took my sword, and hated me into a deepe thickett some quarter of a mile from the highway, where they might securely rob me, as they soone did. What they got of money was not considerable, but they took two rings, the one an emerald with diamonds, the other an onyx, and a pair of bouckles set with rubies and diamonds, which were of

value, and after all bound my hands behind me, and my feete, having before pull'd off my booties; they then set me up against an oake, with most bloody threats to cutt my throat if I offer'd to crie out or make any noise, for they should be withi hearing, I not being the person they looked for. I told them if they had not basely surpriz'd me they should not have had so easy a prize, and that it would teach me never to ride neere an hedge, since had I ben in the mid-way they durst not have adventur'd on me; at which they cock'd their pistols, and told me they had long guns too, and were 14 companions. I beg'd for my onyx, and told them it being engraven with my armes would betray them, but nothing prevail'd. My horse's bridle they slipt, and search'd the saddle, which they pull'd off, but let the horse graze, and then turning againe bridl'd him and tied him to a tree, yet so as he might graze, and thus left me bound. My horse was perhaps not taken because he was mark'd and crop'd on both eares, and well known on that route. Left in this manner grievously I was torment'd with flies, ants, and the sunn, nor was my anxiety little how I should get loose in that solitary place, where I could neither heare or see any creature but my poore horse and a few sheepe strazling in the copse. After neere 2 houres attempting I got my hands to turn palm to palm, having been tied back to back, and then it was long before I could slip the cord over my wrists to my thumb, which at last I did, and then soone unboud my feete, and saddling my horse and roaming awhile about I at last perceiv'd dust to rise, and soone after heard the rattling of a cart, towards which I made, and by the help of two country men I got back into the high way. I rode to Coll. Blount's, a greate justiciarie of the times, who sent out hue and cry immediately. The next morning, sore as my wrists and armes were, I went to London and got 500 tickets printed and dispers'd by an officer of Goldsmith's Hall, and within two daies had tidings of all I had lost except my sword which had a silver hilt and some trifles. The rogues had pawn'd one of my rings for a trifle to a goldsmith's servant before the tickets had came to the shop, by which means they scap'd; the other ring was bought by a victualler, who brought it to a goldsmith, but he having seen the ticket seiz'd the man. I afterwards discharg'd him on his protestation of innocence. Thus did God deliver me from these villains, and not onely so, but restor'd what they tooke, as twice before he had graciously don, both at sea and land; I meane when I had ben rob'd by pirates, and was in danger of a considerable losse at Amsterdam; for which, and many, many signal preservations, I am extremely oblig'd to give thanks to God my Saviour. . . .

"One of the men who robb'd me was taken; I was accordingly summon'd to appeare against him, and on the 12th was in Westminster Hall, but not being bound over nor willing to hang the fellow I did not appeare, coming onely to save a friend's baile, but the bill being found he was turn'd over to the Old Bailey. In the meane time I receiv'd a petition from the prisoner, whose father I understood was an honest old farmer in Kent. He was charg'd with other crimes, and condemn'd, but repri'd. I heard afterwards that had it not been for his companion, a younger man, he would probably have kill'd me. He was afterwards charg'd with some other crime, but refusing to plead, was press'd to death."

So late as the year 1741, the punishment of *peine forte et dure* was inflicted at the Cambridge assizes—the tying of the prisoner's thumbs having been first tried without effect. The punishment was abolished in 1772, and judgment was awarded against "nates," as if they were convicted or had confessed; and in 1778 a man refusing to plead was condemned and executed in London, on a charge of murder, and another, on a charge of burglary, at Wells, in 1792.—In 1827 an Act was passed, by which the Court was directed to enter a plea of "Not Guilty" when the prisoner would not plead.



ROGER WILLIAMS AMONGST THE INDIANS.

1 F	Legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801.	Min's Age.
2 S	Earl of Rosslyn died, 1805.	
3 S	2nd Sunday after Christmas.	25
4 M	In 1822 the winter was so mild in Great Britain that flowers bloomed through the month of January.	26
5 Tu		27
6 W	<i>Epiphany.</i>	28
7 Th	In 1827 it was calculated that the waste lands of England, if brought into cultivation, would yield above £20,000,000 a year.	1
8 F		2
9 S	<i>Roger Williams born, 1599.</i>	3
10 S	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	4
11 M	[Bowdich, traveller in Africa, d., 1824.	5
12 Tu	[The <i>London</i> steamer, on her way to Melbourne, foundered in the Bay of Biscay, when about 220 persons perished, 1866.	6
13 W	Queen Elizabeth crowned, 1559.	7
14 Th	Sealing-wax was not brought into use in England until about 1556.	8
15 F	Battle of Corunna, and death of Sir John Moore, 1809.	9
16 S		10
17 S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	11
18 M	Baskerville (famous printer) died, 1775.	12
19 Tu	Tropmann executed for the murder of the Kinck family at Pantin, 1870.	13
20 W	Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793. — His Queen Marie Antionette shared the same fearful fate in October following.	14
21 Th		15
22 F	William Pitt died, 1806. — "Oh, my country! how I leave my country!" were his last words.	16
23 S		17
24 S	Septuagesima Sunday.	18
25 M	Marriage of Princess-Royal to Prince Frederick-William of Prussia, 1858.	19
26 Tu	Mr. Chaworth killed by Lord Byron in a duel, 1765.	20
27 W	The Common Council of London refused to supply money for troops for the war in America, "as it would reflect dishonour upon their humanity," 1778.	21
28 Th		22
29 F		23
30 S	King Charles executed, 1649.	24
31 S	Sexagesima Sunday.	

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ..	7th, ..	8 min. past 5 aftrn.
First Quar. ..	14th, ..	22 min. past 9 night.
Full Moon ..	21st, ..	41 min. past 5 aftrn.
Last Quar. ..	29th, ..	33 min. past 12 noon.

Reference to Illustration.

ROGER WILLIAMS was an eminent divine, who, according to Bancroft, in his history of the United States, "was the first person in modern Christendom to assert in its plenitude, entire liberty of conscience." It was he who established the State of Rhode Island in America, and though then but little more than thirty years of age, "his mind had matured a doctrine which secures him an immortality of fame, as its application has given a religious peace to the American world."

Born in Wales, in the year 1599, he matriculated at the university of Oxford, and subsequently took holy orders in the church of England, where he became noted for his Puritanical tenets, but was necessitated to seek shelter in New England in order to avoid the severities inflicted upon the Puritans by the dominant party in the Establishment. In February, 1621, the persecuted clergyman landed at Boston, but he soon discovered that he had but stepped from Scylla into Charybdis, as the absolute freedom of conscience which he so warmly advocated was as repugnant to the churches there, as it was to the religious systems of the Old World. His principles and preaching, however, found favour with the multitude, and he was invited by the congregation worshipping at Salem to become their pastor, but in consequence of the governing body of that community resisting the proposal, it was two years before the appointment was actually conferred upon him, and when that event took place, Salem, as a punishment for its contumacy, was deprived of its privileges, and its minister sent into exile. In 1635, Williams was commanded to return once more to his native land, and a warrant was sent to him to come to Boston and embark in a vessel that was sent for him. He resolved not to obey the order, and in the middle of winter fled from Salem, and for nearly three months wandered without home and in a state of semi-starvation in the "forest primeval," and "not knowing what bread or bed did mean. Often in the stormy night he had neither fire, nor

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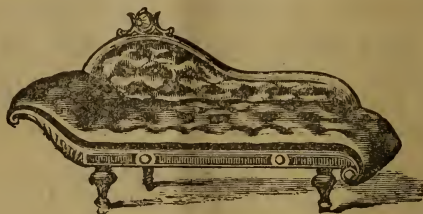
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Card Receivers,
Picture Frames,

Book Shelves,
Match Safes,
Umbrella Stands,
Easels,
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Pipe Racks,
Library Steps,
Letter Racks,
Knife Boxes,
&c., &c.

Folding Children's Bedsteads, also Swing Cots and Cradles, a Fine choice at C. E. Pariseau's.

food, nor company; often he wandered without a guide, and had no house but a hollow tree." But he was not without friends. During his residence at Salem he had frequently been the guest of the neighbouring Indian chiefs, and had been so zealous in acquiring their language, and knew it so well, that he could talk and debate with them in their own language; and also, by the goodness and benevolence of his disposition, he had gained their confidence and hospitality. And now, when in his dire distress, and in the depths of winter, he entered the cabin of the chief of Pokanoket, he was welcomed by the rude and untutored Indians; "and the ravens," he relates with gratitude, "fed me in the wilderness." He preached to them the truths of Christianity, won their love, and afterwards was their friend and peace-maker whenever Europeans attempted an invasion of their soil."

But the great object which Williams had in view was the founding a colony for those who desired to worship the Almighty in any form they pleased, and after an abortive attempt to do so at Seekonk, Rhode Island was chosen—he and five others arriving there in June, 1636. These humble pioneers of religious freedom immediately commenced building upon and cultivating the land, and by the wish of their leader the place was called "Providence," because, as he expressed it, "I desired it might be a shelter for those distressed for conscience." "My time," he observes of himself at this time, "was not spent altogether in spiritual labours; but, day and night, at home and abroad, on land and water, at the hoe, at the oar, for bread." Nor was it long before many availed themselves of this city of refuge, and eventually the unpromising settlement began to assume importance and power, its form of government being a democracy, pure and simple. Far from bearing any animosity against those who had ill-used him, Williams, with sublime generosity, undertook the dangerous and difficult task of negotiating with the Indians when a general rising of their tribes was threatened. In this mission he was successful; and also when in 1643 he was selected to advocate with the English Long Parliament the claims of Rhode Island to a permanent separate existence as a state. "Plead our case," were the instructions of his co-religionists, "in such sort as we may not be compelled to exercise any civil power over men's consciences; we do judge it no less than a point of absolute cruelty." Whilst in England he made a cordial friend of Sir Henry Vane, who always remained true to the little colony in the difficulties which afterwards arose respecting it. On many occasions Williams was pressed to accept the governorship of the island, but the offers were always refused. He died in the year 1683.

Additional Notes to January.

A SCENE IN THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

(1).—MR. O'FLANAGAN describes the popular ferment that broke out in Dublin, December 3, 1759, when the rumour got abroad of a contemplated union between Great Britain and Ireland. Having beset the passages of the House of Parliament, "the mob proceeded to all the lengths that vulgar and depraved tastes could suggest. To show their contempt for the House, they brought a feeble old woman and seated her on the throne, where, like King Artaxerxes in 'Bombastes Furioso,' they placed a pipe in her mouth, and insisted on her smoking. They made a sudden irruption into the House of Commons, and were about to make a bonfire of the Journals, when, by way of diversion, they proposed to hang Rigby, who on November 21 previously had been made Master of the Rolls. Rigby most likely got a hint of these lawless proceedings, and he prudently went into the country, so that when they went to his house with the determination of executing him on a gallows which they prepared for his use, he was not to be found."—*Lives of the Irish Chancellors.*

THE FIRST MISSION TO COOMASSIE.

(10).—THOMAS EDWARD BOWDICH was an English traveller who formed one of the enterprising band who have assisted to render the continent of Africa known to their countrymen by their explorations and writ-

ings. He was a native of Bristol, and was born in the year 1793. His father was a merchant, and for a short time his son was a partner in the house. In 1814, however, he embarked for Cape Coast Castle, where his uncle, Mr. Hope Smith, was governor of the settlements belonging to the African Company. Bowdich having been selected to conduct a mission to the King of Ashantee, he afterwards published a most interesting account of it, entitled *A Mission to Ashantee*, from which the following is an extract, and which will be read with particular interest at the present time, as standing out in strong contrast with the recent visit of Sir Garnet Wolesley. The King gave the members of the mission a reception at his country-house at Sallagha, a few miles from Coomassie:

"The king received us in the market-place, and inquiring anxiously if we had breakfasted, ordered some refreshment. After some conversation, we were conducted to a house prepared for our reception, where a relish was served (sufficient for an army) of soups, stews, plantains, yams, rice, &c., all excellently cooked. The messengers, soldiers, and servants, were especially provided for. Declining the offer of beds, we walked out of the town, and conversed and played drafts with the Moors, who were reclining under trees. The king joined us with cheerful affability, and seemed to have forgotten his cares. About two o'clock dinner was announced. We had been taught to prepare for a surprise, but it was exceeded. We were conducted to the eastern side of the room, to a door of green reeds, which excluded the crowd, and admitted us through a short avenue to the king's garden, an area equal to one of the large squares in London. The breezes were strong and constant. In the centre four large umbrellas of new scarlet cloth were fixed, under which was the king's dining table, heightened for the occasion, and covered in the most imposing manner; his massy plate was well disposed, and silver forks, knives, and spoons, were plentifully laid. The large silver waiter supported a roasting pig in the centre; the other dishes on the table were roasted ducks, fowls, stews, pease-pudding, &c. On the ground, on one side of the table, were various soups, and every sort of vegetable; elevated, and parallel with the other side, were oranges, pines and other fruits, sugar-candy, port and madeira, wines, spirits, and Dutch cordials, with glasses. Before we sat down the king met us, and said, as we had come out to see him, we must receive the following present from his hands: two ounces four ackies of gold, one sheep, and one large hog, to the officers; ten ackies to the linguists; and five ackies to our servants.

"We never saw a dinner more handsomely served, and never ate a better. On our expressing our relish, the king sent for his cooks, and gave them ten ackies. The king and a few captains sat at a distance, but he visited us constantly, and seemed quite proud of the scene; he conversed freely, and expressed much satisfaction at our toasts: 'The King of Ashantee,' 'The King of England,' 'The Governor,' 'The King's captains,' 'A perpetual union,' and 'The handsome women of England and Ashantee.' After dinner the king made many inquiries about England, and retired, as we did, that our servants might clear the table, which he insisted on. When he returned, some of the wine and Dutch cordials remaining, he gave them to our servants to take with them, and ordered the table-cloth to be thrown to them, and all the napkins. A cold pig, cold fowls, with six that had not been dressed, were despatched to Coomassie for our supper. We took leave about five o'clock, the king accompanying us to the end of the room, where he took our hands, and wished us good night. We reached the capital again at six, much gratified by our excursion and treatment."

The embassy was most successful, mainly through the energy and talents of Bowdich. After this he went to Paris, but staying there only a few months, he returned to the scene of his former exertions, and again set out to explore the interior of Africa. He was accompanied by his wife, and had proceeded no further than the river Gambia, when a fever, produced chiefly by anxiety, terminated his life on January 10th, 1824. He was an excellent linguist and a pleasing writer; and besides the work already mentioned, the public are indebted to him for a translation of Mollien's *Travels to the Sources of the Senegal and Gambia*, and other works.



THE ASSASSINATION OF JAMES I. OF SCOTLAND.

1 M	Battle of Mortimer's Cross, 1461.
2 Tu	Prince Alfred elected King of Greece by 230,016 votes. He was proclaimed, but was not permitted by the English government to accept the crown, 1863.
3 W	Baffin's Bay (North America) discovered by William Baffin, an Englishman, 1616. The extent of his discovery was doubted until the expedition of Ross and Parry, when Baffin's statement was proved correct.
4 Th	
5 F	
6 S	
7 S	Shrove Sunday—Quinquagesima.
8 M	[The Year 1292 of the Mohammedan era commences.
9 Tu	
10 W	<i>Ash Wednesday.</i> Queen mar., 1840.
11 Th	A comet of extraordinary magnitude was visible in this month, 1471.
12 F	John Scott (afterwards Lord Eldon) called to the bar, 1776.—Made Lord Chancellor in 1801.
13 S	
14 S	1st Sun. in Lent.—Quadragesima.
15 M	[Sir John Jervis achieved his victory over the Spanish fleet, off Cape St. Vincent, 1797.
16 Tu	John Sadleir committed suicide, by swallowing essential oil of almonds, 1836. His body was found on Hampstead Heath.
17 W	
18 Th	Stamp Duties imposed, 1671.
19 F	The <i>John Rutledge</i> wrecked on an iceberg, on her voyage to New York, 1856.
20 S	<i>James I. of Scotland assassinated, 1437</i>
21 S	Second Sunday in Lent.
22 M	National Portrait Gallery established, 1857.
23 Tu	The "fourpenny-piece" brought into general circulation by an order in Council, 1836.
24 W	French Revolution commenced, 1848.
25 Th	In 1822 the Salt-tax was repealed by a majority of four.
26 F	
27 S	The Bank of England by an order in Council suspended its payments in cash, 1797.
28 S	Third Sunday in Lent.

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Age.

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THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ..	6th, ..	55 min. past 7 morn.
First Quar. ..	13th, ..	20 min. past 5 morn.
Full Moon ..	20th, ..	1 min. past 8 morn.
Last Quar. ..	28th, ..	51 min. past 9 morn.

Reference to Illustration.

JAMES I. of Scotland, was born in 1394, and was the second son of Robert III., fourth monarch in descent from the celebrated Robert Bruce, the restorer of the Scottish monarchy. Early in life David, the elder brother of James, fell a victim to the ambition of his uncle, the Duke of Albany, who made him a prisoner in the Tower of Falkland, and there starved him to death. Anxious to save his second son from a similar fate, Robert resolved to send James to the court of France, for the completion of his education; and accordingly the young prince, then in his eleventh year, was embarked on board a vessel under the care of the Earl of Orkney; but when off Flamborough Head, they were intercepted by some English cruisers; and in spite of a truce, were carried as a fair prize into an English port. Henry IV., overjoyed at this unlucky accident, shut the prisoners up in Povensey castle. The tidings of this disaster afflicted the old monarch to such an extent, that he abstained from all food, secluded himself in his bed-chamber, and in a short space of time died of hunger and grief.

Although upon his death becoming known James was proclaimed King of Scotland, yet on account of his minority and absence the regency of the kingdom devolved upon the Duke of Albany, the murderer of David, who, as may be supposed, instead of endeavouring to procure the release of his unfortunate nephew, did all he could to protract the period of his exile. For eighteen long and weary years the prince was kept in close and unremitted captivity. It is singular to note, however, that whilst being barbarously denied freedom, air, and exercise, the utmost attention was paid to the cultivation of his mind. He was furnished with the best of teachers; and as the result of their exertions he became a perfect prodigy of learning and talent. His favourite study was poetry; and forming himself on the model of the immortal Chaucer, he became the best poet of his age.

It is doubtful how long the persecution of his uncle, and the apathy of the nobles would have

"The earnest and determined man will always find a way. If he cannot find means for the accomplishment of his objects, he will create them. It is the man who wants the Will, who complains of the absence of the Way."

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permitted James to languish in captivity had he not fallen in love with Lady Joanna Beaufort,* the daughter of the Duchess of Clarence, by her first husband the Duke of Somerset, and the descendant of Edward III. by both her parents. A negotiation was then commenced, which terminated in an agreement by which it was stipulated that £40,000 should be paid to England within six years, by half-yearly payments, under the name of compensation for the expenses of the maintenance of James during his eighteen years' captivity. Espousing the lady on February 24, 1423, he obtained his liberty, and amid the enthusiasm of his subjects, James returned with his young bride to Scotland. He had no sooner assumed the reins of government when he began to remedy the abuses which, owing to the misrule of the Duke of Albany, prevailed in the kingdom. He found the laws set at naught, trade and industry gone, and the people oppressed. "Let God but grant me life," he indignantly exclaimed, "and by his help I shall make the key keep the castle, and the furze-bush the cow, throughout my dominions, though I should lead the life of a dog to complete it!" He therefore commenced his work of internal reform, and several noblemen, after a trial over which James himself presided, were executed in front of Stirling castle.

Barely thirteen years had elapsed since his accession to the throne, when a few turbulent nobles, who saw in his enlightened rule a cause for resentment and hate, entered into a conspiracy to take his life. At the head of this nefarious design was his second uncle, the Earl of Athol—his confederates being Sir Robert Graham, and Sir Robert Stuart, who was said to be an illegitimate son of James's father. Unfortunately the king had disbanded his army, without even retaining a body-guard, and he was one night sitting at supper in a monastery near Perth, when Graham, knowing the defenceless state of his master, brought the band of conspirators, whom he had gathered together, and privately posted them in the passages of the building. There they remained unnoticed until Walter Stratton, the king's cup-bearer, discovered them as he left the apartment to procure some wine. Stratton, upon being perceived, was ruthlessly cut down, but his cry of terror and the

of the planks of the floor; and in this way, after replacing the board, dropped into a dark vault below. The heroic woman held the door till the bone of her arm was broken in two, when the ruffians, sword in hand, rushed into the apartment. A brave but ineffectual resistance was made by those who were with James at the time he escaped. Patrick Dunbar, brother to the Earl of March, was killed; and the Queen was also wounded in the affray. Search was now made for the king, and hearing a noise which was occasioned by his attempting to get out of the vault, the assassins discovered where he was concealed. Defenceless as he was when they sprang down upon him, he made a desperate resistance, but Sir Robert Graham at last succeeded in giving him his death-stroke—and the story of James' life was thus finished by an end as tragic as history can record. It was afterwards discovered that in the affray he had received no less than twenty-eight wounds. He was forty-four years of age at the time of his assassination. Universal grief overpowered the nation on the death of the king becoming known; and with just vengeance his inhuman assassins were traced, dragged from their retreats, and executed by the most lingering tortures that human iniquity could suggest.

James I. besides being a most accomplished scholar and a poet of great merit, was also a very skilful performer on the harp, and by some historians has been termed the "Father of Scottish Music." Three of his literary productions have been preserved—the "King's Quhair," "Pebbles at the Play," and, "Christ's Kirk on the Green," in all of which are exhibited a great degree of intellectual skill and beauty.

Additional Notes to February.

LORD ELDON'S FIRST FEE.

(12).—LORD CAMPBELL, in his *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, gives the following account of the manner in which Lord Eldon was cheated out of his maiden fee, and which was thus told by his lordship himself:—

"I had been called to the Bar but a day or two, when, on coming out of court one morning, I was accosted by a dapper-looking attorney's clerk, who handed me a motion paper, in some matter of course, which merely required to be authenticated by counsel's signature. I signed the paper, and the attorney's clerk, taking it back from me, said, 'A fine hand yours, Mr. Scott—an exceedingly fine hand! It would be well if gentlemen at the Bar would always take a little of your pains to insure legibility. A beautiful hand, Sir!' While he spoke thus, the eloquent clerk was fumbling first in one pocket, then in the other, till, with a hurried air, he said, 'A—a—a—I really beg your pardon, Sir, but I have unfortunately left my purse on the table in the coffee-room opposite; pray do me the favour to remain here, and I will be back in one moment.' So speaking, the clerk vanished with the rapidity of lightning, and I never set eyes on him again."

In after life Lord Eldon would frequently speak of the difficulties he had to encounter through his poverty, when, in the outset of his career, he went on the northern circuit; and in reference to his obscurity at this period of his life, the Rev. Sydney Smith, in an assize sermon delivered in York Cathedral in the year 1824, preached from the text, for the encouragement of desponding barristers—"And, behold, a certain lawyer stood up and tempted him," and said, "Fifty years ago, the person at the head of his profession, the greatest lawyer now in England, perhaps in the world, stood in this church on such an occasion as the present, as obscure, as unknown, and as much doubting of his future prospects, as the humblest individual of the profession here present."

Lord Eldon's fortune was made by his being retained in the cause of *Akroyd v. Smithson*, in which the Master of the Rolls decided against him. The cause, however, having been carried by appeal to a higher court, a guinea brief was given (in desperation) to Eldon to argue the case when it came on for hearing. Most ably he did so, and at the close of his speech Lord Thurlow took three days to consider the points raised, and delivered his judgment in accordance with the young counsel's speech; "and," says Eldon, in speaking of it, "that speech is in print, and has decided all similar questions ever since."



noise alarming one of the maids of honour, Catherine Douglas, she ran to the door and endeavoured to fasten it. The traitor Stuart, however, had contrived to remove the bolt beforehand, and the brave woman perceiving this, thrust her arm into the staple—calling upon the king to fly whilst she had the strength to hold out. In the extremity of his despair James tore up one

* Tradition says that James fell in love with this lady on seeing her from his prison in the Round Tower of Windsor Castle, an incident which is believed to have suggested his plaintive and elegant poem entitled "The King's Quhair."



CARBAJAL ON HIS LAST JOURNEY!

1 M	<i>St. David.</i>
2 Tu	Horace Walpole died, 1797.
3 W	<i>Carabajal born</i> , 1464.
4 Th	Lord Capel beheaded, 1649.
5 F	First railway train went over the tubular bridge over the Menai Straits, 1850.
6 S	Earl of Hardwicke died, 1764.
7 S	Fourth Sunday in Lent.
8 M	Gallant but unsuccessful attempt of Gen. Sir T. Graham to take the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom, when the storming party were nearly all killed or taken prisoners, 1814.
9 Tu	Game Laws were abolished in France in 1790.
10 W	A railway bridge between Toronto and Hamilton gave way under a train, when the carriages were precipitated into the abyss beneath, and out of ninety-seven persons only twenty escaped, 1857.
11 Th	Fifth Sunday in Lent.
12 F	Gustavus III. shot at a masquerade by Ankarsstroem, 1792.
13 S	In 1794 bigamy was declared to be no longer a felony, but to be punished as larceny.
14 S	<i>St. Patrick.</i>
15 M	Queen Charlotte ship of war burnt at sea, when 700 seamen perished, 1800.
16 Tu	Botany Bay settlement first sailed from England, 1787.
17 W	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.
18 Th	Palm Sunday.
19 F	(Duel betwixt the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea, 1829.
20 S	Letters of Marque issued by the American Congress against Great Britain, 1775.
21 S	LADY DAY.
22 M	GOOD FRIDAY.
23 Tu	[The last "Stooks" in London were removed (from St. Clement's Dunes, Strand), 1826.
24 W	Easter Sunday.
25 Th	Humane Society established, 1774. The motto of this society is—"Lateat scintillula forsan"—"A small spark may perhaps lie hid."
26 F	
27 S	
28 S	
29 M	
30 Tu	
31 W	

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THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon	.. 7th.	.. 20 min. past 8 even.
First Quar.	.. 14th.	.. 5 min. past 1 afrm.
Full Moon	.. 21st.	.. 51 min. past 11 night
Last Quar.	.. 30th.	.. 25 min. past 4 morni.

Reference to Illustration.

FRANCISCO DE CARBAJAL a Spanish soldier of great bravery and renown, was one of the most extraordinary characters of the dark and turbulent times in which he lived, and as a military man he takes a high rank among the soldiers of the New World, and the great age to which he lived (eighty-four)—far beyond the usual term of humanity, and his ignominious death on the scaffold, has given an enduring interest to his name :—

Carbajal was born of obscure parents at Arevalo, in the year 1464. He studied the science of war under Gonzalvo de Cordova; fought in the various battles of the Italian campaign for over forty years; he was an ensign at the battle of Ravenna, which was fought in 1512; and witnessed the capture of Francis I. at Pavia. Carbajal was also present and took part in the pillage of Rome, obtaining as his portion of the spoil the documents appropriated from the office of a notary, by which means an insignificant prize, for they were afterwards redeemed by the owner at a price which enabled Carbajal to leave Europe and seek his fortunes in the New World—and hence his name became associated with that of Francisco Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, and his brother Gonzalo Pizarro. When Carbajal arrived in Peru he assisted Francisco Pizarro in suppressing the insurrection of the Peruvians, and was rewarded for his services with the grant of a quantity of land near Cuzco. Here for some time Carbajal devoted himself to peaceful occupations, and being of an exceedingly penurious and sordid disposition, he succeeded in accumulating a very large sum of money, and was about to

* Francis, after fighting with heroic valour, and killing seven men with his own hand, was obliged to surrender himself a prisoner. He wrote to his mother, regent of the kingdom during his absence—"All is lost, madam, except honour!"

"HE THAT SPARES THE BAD, INJURES THE GOOD."

return with it to his native land when the newly-appointed Viceroy Blasco Nunez placed an embargo upon outgoing vessels, which effectually prevented him and his fortune from leaving the country.

In the narrow limits of this sketch it would be impossible even to give an outline of the momentous events which took place in Peru, and which has been so graphically described by the pen of Prescott, but on the breaking out of the great rebellion under Gonzalo Pizarro, (on whom his brother's mantle had fallen) Gonzalo and Carbajal, together with a large number of the rebel leaders, were taken prisoners by the royalists after a severe and bloody engagement.—The last moments of Carbajal are thus described:—

Captured red-handed in the act of rebellion, there was but little hope for mercy, and Carbajal was accordingly sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, the execution to take place the following day upon the field of battle. When his doom was communicated to him, he listened with his usual equanimity, and exclaimed, "They can but kill me!" with the air of a man who had long been prepared for the worst. When people came to gaze upon the fierce and aged soldier who had made his name so terrible throughout the land, some of them would revile him, whom he answered mockingly; whilst with others he would converse freely and even humorously. One cavalier of rank whose life he had spared when in power coming to see him, expressed his great desire to serve him. "What service can you do me?" said the prisoner; "Can you save my life? If you cannot do that you can do nothing. If I spared your life as you say, it was probably because I did not think it worth while to take it."*

The night before Carbajal's death, many religiously disposed persons called upon him and exhorted him to avoid himself of the last consolations of the church, but the old warrior laughed them to scorn. "Of what use would it be?" inquired he. "I have nothing that lies heavy upon my conscience unless it be the debt of half a real to a shopkeeper in Seville, which I forgot to pay before leaving the country." When the time arrived for the dread sentence to be carried into effect, his arms were pinioned, and he was conveyed to the gallows upon a hurdle (in reality a basket) drawn by two mules. As the soldiers forced his corpulent body into this ignominious vehicle, he remarked, in his usual jesting style, "Cradles for infants, and a cradle for the old man, it seems?" On his way to the place of execution, despite his frequently expressed disinclination, he was attended by several priests, who urged him in his last moments to give some sign of repentance—if only by repeating a *Pater-Noster* or an *Ava Maria*. With revolting profanity, Carbajal repeated the words "*Pater-Noster*" and "*Ava Maria*?" and then relapsed into a profound silence, which he maintained until his tongue was silenced for ever. He died, as he had lived, with a scoff on his lips.

At the time of Carbajal's death he was eighty-four years of age, but, to use the language of Prescott, "the fires of youth glowed fierce and unquenchable in his bosom."

Additional Notes to March.

THE EVENTS SEEN IN A LONG LIFE.

(21.)—HORACE WALPOLE, (Earl of Orford) the youngest son of the celebrated Sir Robert Walpole, died at the ripe old age of eighty, and his correspondence (published in nine volumes) extended over the lengthened period of sixty-two years, from 1735 to 1797. When near his sixtieth year, in writing on the eventful times in which he had lived, he remarked:—

"As I was an infant when my father became Minister, I came into the world at five years old; knew half the remaining Courts of King William and Queen Anne, or heard them talked of as fresh; being the youngest and favourite child, was carried to almost the first

* The atrocities recorded of Carbajal when at the summit of his power are incredible: out of three hundred and forty executions, according to Fernandez, three hundred were by Carbajal. He took a diabolical pleasure, it is said, in amusing himself with the sufferings of his victims, and in their hour of execution would give utterance to frightful jests that made them taste more keenly the bitterness of death.

operas; kissed the hand of George the First, and am now hearing the frolics of his great-great-grandson;—no, all this cannot have happened in one life! I have seen a mistress of James the Second; the Duke of Marlborough's burial; three or four wars; the whole career, victories, and death of Lord Chatham; the loss of America; the second conflagration of London by Lord George Gordon—and yet I am not so old as Methuselah by four or five centuries."

Walpole had been elected to Parliament in 1741, but although he retained his seat during twenty-eight years, he distinguished himself in debate only upon two occasions. He retired from Parliament in 1768, and led a life of literary ease at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, where he formed a collection of books, and works of art and curiosity, and set up a printing-press, from which proceeded several elegant works.

He succeeded to the title of Earl of Orford on the death of his nephew, but as it had always been his habit to deride titles, on many occasions, he signed his letters—"The uncle of the late Earl of Orford." This title became extinct at his own death.

LORD CAMDEN IN THE STOCKS!

(27.)—Six hours in the stocks, or a fine of five shillings, was the punishment attached to drunkenness by statute 21 James I. The stocks, as instruments of punishment, have long been disused; they are, however, still to be seen in some parts of England. The stocks was a simple arrangement for exposing the culprit on a bench, and he was confined by having his ankles laid in holes, under a movable board.

A ludicrous story is related of Chief-Justice Camden (Charles Pratt), that being on a visit to Lord Dacre, in Essex, he walked out with a gentleman, and at no great distance from the house of his host came upon the village stocks. The Chief-Justice, thinking he should like to know what the punishment was, asked his companion to open the stocks and put him in. His friend was remarkable for absence of mind, and on this occasion, taking a book from his pocket, he sauntered on, and completely forgot the judge and his situation. After some time, the Chief-Justice, having had enough of the stocks, vainly tried to release himself. He appealed to a labourer who happened to pass. "No, no, old gentleman," was the reply, "you were not set there for nothing!" and the unfortunate experimentalist had to remain till he was released by a servant whom his host, surprised at his long absence, had sent in search of him.



As a pendant to this story, it is related that some years afterwards, on the trial of an action for false imprisonment against a magistrate by some fellow whom he had set in the stocks, on the counsel for the defendant ridiculing the charge, and declaring it was no punishment at all, Lord Camden leaped over and whispered, "Brother, were you ever in the stocks?" The counsel indignantly replied, "Never, my lord!"—"Then I have been," said the Chief-Justice, "and I can assure you it is not the trifle you represent."



TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE REJECTS A PATHETIC APPEAL.

1	Th	Frederick William of Prussia declared himself King of Hanover, 1806.
2	F	Copenhagen bombarded, 1801.
3	S	Richard Cobden died, 1865.
4	S	Low Sunday. —1st Sun. aft. Easter
5	M	In 1763, several gibbets, standing in the Edgware Road, London, were taken down.
6	Tu	Badajoz taken by Wellington, 1812.
7	W	Prince Leopold born, 1853.
8	Th	Lieutenant Davis fired a pistol at Lord Palmerston in the War-Office, 1818.
9	F	Lord Lovat beheaded, 1747.
10	S	Chartist demonstration in London, 1848
11	S	2nd Sunday after Easter.
12	M	Rodney's Victory, 1782.
13	Tu	After much opposition, the Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, 1829.
14	W	<i>Toussaint L'Ouverture b.</i> , 1745.
15	Th	The Duchess of Kingston was convicted of marrying two husbands. She pleaded the privilege of peerage, and escaped the punishment of burning in the hand, 1776.
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	3rd Sunday after Easter.
19	M	Lord Byron died at Missolonghi, aged 36, 1824.
20	Tu	First action between the British and Americans (the latter defeated), at Lexington, 1775.
21	W	Miss Blundy executed at Oxford for the murder of her father, 1752.
22	Th	
23	F	Shakespeare died, 1616.
24	S	"He was not for an age, but for all time." BEN JONSON.
25	S	Fourth Sunday after Easter.
26	M	(Princess Alice Maud Mary (second daughter of Queen Victoria) born, 1843.
27	Tu	Sir Sidney Smith taken prisoner by the French, 1796.
28	W	Test Act was repealed in 1828.
29	Th	The National Debt amounted to £146,000,000 in 1762. In 1862 it was nearly £800,000,000.
30	F	Battle of Fontenoy, 1745.

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THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon	.. 6th, .. 36 min. past 6 morn.
First Quar.	.. 12th, .. 33 min. past 9 night.
Full Moon	.. 20th, .. 30 min. past 4 afrm.
Last Quar.	.. 28th, .. 17 min. past 7 even.

Reference to Illustration.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE—a celebrated negro chieftain, possessing as a soldier indomitable courage, and as a ruler and statesman, profound sagacity and wisdom—was born at St. Domingo in 1745. Very little is known respecting the first years of his life, except that they were passed in slavery upon the estate of Count Noe, whose agent, a M. Bayon de Libertas, noticing the extraordinary intelligence evinced by the young slave, taught him the rudiments of education.

On the night of the 22nd August, 1791, a long-meditated and secretly organised revolt broke out among the negroes of St. Domingo, having for its object the total extirpation of the white population, and the establishment of an independent native government over the entire island. One of the principal promoters and leaders of this vast conspiracy was Toussaint L'Ouverture, whose abilities eminently qualified him for the position. So great was the secrecy, and so general the dissimulation of the slaves, that the impending awful catastrophe was not in the least suspected by the European proprietors; and when the explosion broke out, it was so sudden and dreadful, that nothing like it had ever before been seen in the world's history. Simultaneously thousands of fires broke out on the beautiful plains in the north of the island, and the labours of a century were destroyed in a few hours; while the negroes, with ungovernable fury, fell upon their masters, and massacred them with their families—in many instances throwing them into the flames. Neither age nor sex was spared; and the awful spectacle was seen of negroes marching with heads of infants on their spikes; whilst it was a common practice to violate the females, and to saw asunder the bodies of their male prisoners.

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son's Mowers
and Reapers,
Johnston
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de Frost & Wood
La Faucheuse et
Moissonneuse de
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sonneuse de
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"REPUTATION SERVES TO VIRTUE WHAT LIGHT DOES TO A PICTURE."

After a long period of matchless horrors, during which the most fearful atrocities were perpetrated on both sides—for in many instances the courage and discipline of the Europeans prevailed—Toussaint succeeded in placing himself at the head of affairs, and by a series of wise and vigorous measures managed not only to restore peace, but to revive in some degree the prosperity of the colony, which, during the rebellion, had suffered severely. Beneath his stern yet able administration, the island began once more to assume its former cultivated and flourishing aspect; and the chiefs of the country, recognising his capacity as a ruler, assembled at Cape Town, drew up a new constitution conferring upon him unlimited authority under the title of President and Governor for life. Like most Africans, Toussaint was vain to excess, and nothing flattered him so much as being styled "the Bonaparte of St. Domingo." He now informed Bonaparte that he had been proclaimed First Consul of Hayti—his letter commencing with the words—"The first of blacks to the first of whites." This close imitation irritated the First Consul of France, and hurt his very susceptible pride. "This comedy of government must cease," he exclaimed. "We must not permit military honours to be worn by apes and monkeys!" The intelligence was as unexpected as it was unwelcome to the First Consul, who perceived that unless a blow was instantly struck, the valuable colony would be for ever lost to the French nation. Accordingly, an immense fleet was fitted out in December, 1801, having on board twenty-one thousand troops, under the command of General Le Clerc. L'Ouverture was in total ignorance of the formidable preparations for his subjugation, and had not the expedition lost fifteen days in the Bay of Biscay, he would have been surprised before he had begun to make the slightest preparation for his defence. No sooner, however, was he warned of the impending invasion, than he commenced to assemble all his available forces, announcing, in heroic language, his intention of defending the independence of St. Domingo to the last. "If I must die," he said, "I will die as a brave soldier and a man of honour! I fear no one!" And when Toussaint saw the immense armament that had been sent against him he said—"We must die! France in a body has come to St. Domingo! We have been deceived; they are determined to enslave the blacks!"

On Feb. 4, 1802, the French troops effected a landing,* and it was not long before their superior skill and discipline placed them in possession of the sea-coast—the negro forces being driven with great slaughter into the mountain-fastnesses of the interior. From these strongholds the blacks kept up a murderous guerrilla warfare against the invaders, who, without making any perceptible progress, really sustained serious diminution. Well aware of the great difficulty of bush-fighting, General Le Clerc tried conciliatory measures, and for that purpose sent to Toussaint his two sons, who had been to Paris for their education, as bearers of a letter from Bonaparte, in which he offered the African chief the command of the island if he would only submit to the laws of the Republic. The boys succeeded in reaching the habitation of their father at Ennery; their mother wept for joy on seeing her long-lost sons—and Toussaint, who was absent on their arrival, was overjoyed to see them, and was for a moment shaken in his resolution to uphold the freedom of the island by the force of parental love. His sons implored him to accede to the request, but in vain! Toussaint was firm in his patriotic determination, nor could the tears of his wife and family swerve him from that which he thought was the path of duty. He sent back his sons to Le Clerc with an evasive letter, proposing an armistice. The French general consented, allowing him four days, again returning his children to him, but as at the end of that period no answer was forthcoming, Toussaint (who had retained his sons) was declared a rebel, and the French prepared to carry on the war to the last extremity.

* The landing was not effected without difficulty, on account of not being able to procure a pilot to guide them into the harbour. The harbour-master, a mulatto, was captured, when the French admiral put a rope round his neck, and threatened him with instant death if he did not show the way, and a bribe of two thousand pounds if he would; but nothing could induce him to betray his country.

After a sanguinary campaign of upwards of two months, General Le Clerc entered into secret negotiations with the leaders of the enemy, and in the end Toussaint was deserted by his principal subordinates, and left with a few thousand followers, who, though devoted to his cause, were wholly unable to cope with the immense forces brought against them. There was no other course open to Toussaint but to submit, which he did with dignity—refusing the rank and emoluments offered him—and retired to his farm at Ennery, there to enjoy the pleasures of rural life. But his seclusion did not last long. Two months had scarcely passed away when an imaginary charge was brought against him, and a most artful snare was concocted, which, trusting to French honour, the unsuspecting African fell into, and he was taken prisoner. His last words, when surrounded and seized, were—"In destroying me, they have only cut down the tree of liberty of the blacks; the tree remains; they will shoot forth afresh, for they are profound and numerous." By the imperative order of Bonaparte he was conveyed to France, and confined in the castle of Joux, situated on a rocky defile between Besançon and Lausanne. He died very shortly afterwards, in the year 1803, but whether by violent or natural means is unknown: and with him ceased to exist one of the greatest, after Hannibal, of African heroes.

The fate of Toussaint L'Ouverture has formed a theme for a sonnet by Wordsworth—

— "Thou hast left behind
Powers that will work for thee; air, earth, and
skies;
There's not a breathing of the common wind
That will forget thee; thou hast great allies;
Thy friends are exultations, agonies,
And Love, and man's unconquerable mind."

Additional Notes to April.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LORD PALMERSTON.

(8).—The attempt of Lieutenant Davis to assassinate Lord Palmerston is thus related in a letter from the Rev. A. Harris to Lord Fitzharris, given in the *Malmesbury Correspondence* :—

"April 8th, 1818.

"I have just seen Palmerston after this horrible attempt to assassinate him. He has received a contusion upon the backbone, but not a very severe one, and there is not the least reason for alarm. His escape was a very narrow one. The assassin, whose name is Davis, and who had been an officer in Spain, met him upon the staircase at the War Office, and was quite close to him when he fired; the ball penetrated his coat and waistcoat about the middle of his spine, and glanced off. Palmerston walked on to the room where his secretary was sitting, and told him that he had been shot at, but did not know what injury he had received. Astley Cooper, and another surgeon of the name of Lynn, came immediately, and found the flesh upon the backbone contused, but that the ball had not penetrated the skin. The ball was found upon the staircase. The surgeons conveyed Palmerston home. Meanwhile the assassin was seized by two messengers and put into safe custody. Palmerston told me that he knew him to be mad, and for that reason had declined seeing him, having received two letters lately asking him to do so."

Lord Palmerston thus jocularly refers to the occurrence in a letter to Lord Malmesbury a few days afterwards :—

"After all, I am not half so sore as either Don Quixote or Sancho, upon many occasions in their adventures. . . . One comfort is that I shall be recorded in illustrious company, as having had the same escape as the Duke of Wellington and the Regent; but I have so far the advantage of the latter that my bullet has been found, though, luckily, not in me."

Lieutenant Davis was found to be insane, and was sent to Bedlam, where he passed the remainder of his life.



THE ARREST OF QUEEN MATILDA OF DENMARK.

1	S	Prince Arthur born, 1850.
2	S	Rogation Sunday.
3	M	Archbishop Sharp assassinated, 1679.
4	Tu	Thanksgiving for the termination of the Russian War, 1856.
5	W	Wellington defeated Marshal Massena at Fuentes De Onoro, 1810.
6	Th	HOLY THURSDAY.
7	F	In the reign of Henry VIII. no less than 72,000 criminals were executed for theft and robbery—being about 2,000 a year.
8	S	
9	S	Sunday after Ascension.
10	M	<i>Caroline-Matilda of Denmark d., 1775.</i>
11	Tu	Commercial panic in England, 1866.
12	W	The Divorce Court came into operation, 1858. —Since the Reformation up to 1857, there had been in England only 317 divorces by Act of Parliament.
13	Th	
14	F	Mr. Hunt condemned to fine and imprisonment for sedition at Manchester, 1820.
15	S	
16	S	Whit Sunday.
17	M	The right of reporting parliamentary debates was established in 1771.
18	Tu	Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536.
19	W	Battle of La Hogue, 1692.
20	Th	Siege of Acre terminated, 1799.
21	F	Island of St. Helena discovered by the Portuguese, under Juan de Nova Castilla, on the festival of St. Helena, 1502.
22	S	
23	S	Trinity Sunday.
24	M	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Tu	John Evelyn records, in his <i>Diary</i> , May 25, 1632:—"After drouth of near four monthes there fell so violent a tempest of haile, raine, wind, thunder, and lightning, as no man had seen the like in this age; the haile being in some places four or five inches about, brake all glasse about London."
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	1st Sunday after Trinity.
31	M	Joseph Grimaldi (comedian) died, 1837.

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THE NOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon ..	5th, ..	4 min. past 3 aftn.
First Quar. ..	12th, ..	37 min. past 7 morn.
Full Moon ..	20th, ..	50 min. past 8 morn.
Last Quar. ..	28th, ..	30 min. past 6 morn.

Reference to Illustration.

THE sad fate of Caroline Matilda, youngest and favourite sister of George III. of England, and the unhappy wife of Christian VII. of Denmark, is a most melancholy one—and the more so, as it is believed that she was perfectly innocent of the crimes for which she was so vindictively and remorselessly punished.

She had been married to Christian VII. in the year 1766—a man of mean appearance and physical defects, and whose mind had so sunk under his early excesses that he had almost become an imbecile. Though an absolute sovereign, he was completely under the control of his mother, the Queen-Dowager. Soon after he ascended the throne he dismissed some of his mother's favourites, at which she was so enraged that she determined to wreak her revenge on his young queen, Matilda. This was the more easily accomplished, as his neglect of his wife was most marked, and commenced shortly after they were married. In 1768 he set out upon a tour, during which he visited England, and also every court in Europe, leaving his wife behind him in Denmark, to be harassed and tormented by the Queen-Dowager—an opportunity of which she fully availed herself. In the course of his travels he became acquainted with Count Struensee, who had studied law and medicine, but renounced both for the more agreeable life of a courtier. Struensee possessed considerable abilities, as well as a handsome person, and he soon became not only the chief favourite of Christian, but also his prime minister. Naturally enough, from his pleasing qualities, and from his being so frequently with the king, Struensee also became a great favourite with the queen, who, being of a gay, light-hearted, and thoughtless disposition, had not the slightest suspicion that she was watched by unfriendly eyes when in familiar and animated conversation with Struensee; and soon an opportunity offered to put a diabolical plot into execution. On the night of January 16th, 1772, a *bal masque* had been given

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at the palace at Copenhagen, when the young queen (who had danced most of the evening with Struensee) retired about two o'clock in the morning to her chamber. Two hours later on, the Queen-Dowager and her party entered the king's apartment, and informed him falsely that Matilda was at that moment engaged with Struensee, his brother, and another of his ministers, Brandt (a young nobleman) in drawing up an act of renunciation of the crown, which they purposed compelling him to sign. Christian immediately signed an order for the arrest of Struensee and Brandt, and also an order for the queen to remove instantly from Copenhagen. Count Rantzau, the minister for Foreign Affairs (who owed his elevation to Struensee) with several officers with drawn swords, proceeded to the queen's apartments, and they immediately seized the queen, who, shrieking and resisting, was placed in a carriage, and driven with great speed to the castle of Cronborg, where she was immured, with her infant daughter, whom she was suckling at the time—an English lady of her suite being her companion in misery. Next night, to mark the event, there was an illumination of Copenhagen, and in a few days the Queen-Dowager and her party had taken possession of the reins of government, and had removed every one that had adhered either to the unfortunate queen or Struensee.

The unlucky Struensee and his companions were speedily put upon their trial before a special and secret commission, composed entirely of those who had plotted his ruin. A forced confession was obtained from Struensee, and he was declared to be guilty of adulterous connection with the queen, and of other high crimes; and both he and Brandt were condemned to die the death of traitors—which consisted in the right hand being first cut off, and then the head. Struensee made a forced confession that he had conducted a criminal intrigue with Matilda—but even after this, both he and Brandt were beheaded.

Evidence was obtained against the queen in a most artful manner, by showing her the confession of Struensee, intimating that he would, if it were discovered that he had falsely criminated her, be put to a cruel death. "What," exclaimed Matilda, "do you think if I were to confirm his declaration I should save the life of that unfortunate man?" A low bow was the answer, and the queen immediately took a pen to put her signature to his confession, but fainted away after writing the first syllable of her name. A suit of divorce was then instituted against the queen, and several of her servants, who had been placed as spies over her, were examined, and swore to a number of suspicious and apparently criminating facts. She admitted that she had been guilty of many little follies and indiscretions, but was totally innocent of the grave charge laid against her. The commission found her guilty, and pronounced sentence of divorce. There is every probability that she would have been executed, or at the least, immured for life in a state prison, had not George III., whose hostility was dreaded at that particular juncture, through his ambassador remonstrated and menaced, and finally induced the king to permit her to leave the kingdom, and live under the protection of her brother; and an English squadron proceeded to Cronborg to receive the dethroned and disgraced queen. Her infant daughter, still at the breast—and who was at that moment afflicted with measles—was torn from her, and the queen was conveyed to the castle of Zell, in Hanover, where a little court was formed for her, her expenses being supplied out of the Hanoverian revenue. After much solicitation she procured portraits of her son and daughter, and her chief consolation lay in recalling remembrances of these children, whom she was never to see again. She did not long survive her misfortunes, but died on the 10th of May, 1775, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, expressing forgiveness of all her enemies. She was attended in her last moments by Dr. Zimmerman, the well-known author of a work on "Solitude," and on her death-bed her last words were, "I am going to appear before God, I now protest that I am innocent of the guilt imputed to me, and that I never was unfaithful to my husband."

This melancholy story would not be complete without adding, that in a few years after the death of his wife, Christian became insane, and his son Prince Frederick was appointed regent. And when, in the year 1801, the British fleet, under Lord Nelson and

Admiral Parker, passed by Cronborg castle—which thundered at them with all its guns—to bombard Copenhagen, it was thought that many an English sailor fought the more fiercely from his recollections of the wrongs and sufferings that an English princess had suffered. And it may be mentioned as a curious sequel to the melancholy story of Matilda, that her son Frederick, who so gallantly led on the Danes on that dismal day when Copenhagen suffered so severely, treated his wife in the same manner that his father had treated his mother!

Additional Notes to May.

THE WHITE HAT AS A POLITICAL EMBLEM.

(15.)—HENRY HUNT, who, about fifty years ago, became so well known as "the radical reformer," was the accepted leader of the discontented, and his inflammatory orations were published and circulated all over the country; whilst the white hat he wore was regarded as almost as significant as the republican *bonnet-rouge* in the Reign of Terror. The following is a brief outline of his career:—

Henry Hunt was born in 1773, at Uphaven, in Wiltshire, where he possessed a large and valuable farm. As a young man, Mr. Hunt appears to have been firmly attached to the monarchical institutions of his country, for when, in 1801, the nation was threatened with invasion, he offered his entire stock, worth £20,000, to the Government, should it be required. Besides this, he volunteered to enter, with three servants, mounted and accoutred at his sole expense, any troop of horse-soldiers that might be the first to engage the enemy, which proposal was accepted, and he was soon afterwards gazetted to the Marlborough troop of cavalry. Whilst in this corps Mr. Hunt and Lord Bruce, the colonel commanding, happening to quarrel, the former, forgetting the respect due to a superior officer, invited his lordship to settle their differences by an appeal to arms, an offence for which he was mulcted in a fine of £100 by the court of King's Bench, and consigned to prison for a term of six weeks. These proceedings appear to have effected a complete change in Mr. Hunt's political opinions, for, from an ardent loyalist he suddenly became a radical of the most pronounced type—associating himself with the most disloyal of the party, who learned to regard him as their leader and defender in the fierce electoral contests of that period. Possessed of some eloquence, he was not long in acquiring a great notoriety as a demagogue, and as such was in great request at radical gatherings throughout the kingdom; and he presided at a Reform meeting which was held at Manchester, on the 16th of August, 1819, when nearly 80,000 persons were present, with flags, banners, and music. Mounting a scaffold, "Orator" Hunt, as he was generally called, mounted the platform, and began to harangue the assemblage. He had not proceeded far, when the meeting was suddenly assailed by a Cheshire regiment of cavalry, and a regiment of hussars. The unarmed multitude were consequently driven upon one another, and several of them were killed by being ridden over by the horses, or cut down by their riders. The deaths were eleven—men, women, and children; and the wounded, about four hundred! The event was called the "Peterloo Massacre." Mr. Hunt was arrested, and found guilty of being the ringleader of an unlawful assembly, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He was accordingly incarcerated in Hechester gaol, where, however, he did not allow his reforming zeal to abate, for during his confinement he discovered and made public several reprehensible practices, which were afterwards, through his instrumentality, abolished. During his career he offered himself to several constituencies as a candidate for their representation in Parliament, but was defeated at Westminster, Bristol, and Somersetshire—succeeding eventually at Preston in 1830, for which place he was twice elected, although the fickle borough, barely twelve months after his second election, rejected his further services. He was seized four years afterwards with an attack of paralysis while alighting from his phaeton, at Alesford, Hampshire, where he died on February 12th, 1835, aged sixty-two.



THE DEATH OF THE "FIRST GRENADIER OF FRANCE!"

1	Tu	Lord Howe's Victory, 1794.
2	W	Earl of Morton beheaded, 1581.
3	Th	Duke of York defeated the Dutch fleet off Harwich, when Opdam, the Dutch admiral, was blown up, with all his crew; 18 capital ships were taken and 14 destroyed, 1665.
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	2nd Sunday after Trinity.
7	M	The Privy Council refused to receive a petition from the American Congress, or to hear Dr. Franklin in its support, 1774.
8	Tu	
9	W	In 1764 the wages of tailors was fixed by the City of London sessions at 2s. 7½d. per day all the year round.
10	Th	
11	F	George I. of England died, 1727.
12	S	James III. of Scotland killed by rebels, near Bannockburn, 1489.
13	S	3rd Sunday after Trinity.
14	M	Battle of Naseby and defeat of King Charles, with great loss, 1645.
15	Tu	Wat Tyler slain in Smithfield, 1381.
16	W	Duke of Marlborough died, 1722.—Battle of Dettingen, 1743.
17	Th	John Wesley born, at Epworth, 1703.
18	F	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	S	Piers Gaveston executed, 1312.
20	S	4th Sunday after Trinity.
21	M	Haydon (historical painter) committed suicide, 1846.—The last entry in his diary was, "June 22. God forgive me! Amen. Finis! Stretch me no longer on this rough world!" —B. R. HAYDON.
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	—MIDSUMMER DAY.—
25	F	John Horne Tooke born, 1736.
26	S	George IV. died, aged 63, 1830.
27	S	5th Sunday after Trinity.
28	M	[Latour D'Auvergne killed, 1800.
29	Tu	Henry Clay, (American statesman) died, 1852.
30	W	Siege of Barcelona, 1706.

Mn's
Age.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon .. 3rd, .. 21 min. past 10 night.
 First Quar. .. 10th, .. 55 min. past 7 even.
 Full Moon .. 18th, .. 26 min. past 11 night.
 Last Quar. .. 26th, .. 39 min. past 2 aftr.

Reference to Illustration.

THERE is not to be found in the annals of French history a more heroic name than that of LATOUR D'AUVERGNE, who was not only a brave soldier and a good citizen, but also a distinguished scholar—and as the author of several philological treatises, his memory will always command respect in the world of letters. He was one of the noblest characters that France produced in her day, though his singular modesty prevented his fame being so widely spread as it justly deserved.

D'Auvergne was born in 1743, at Carhaix, in Brittany. Entering the profession of arms early in life, he rapidly gained distinction by his military ardour. Leaving his native land, he went to America, and during the American war with England he fought in nearly every action, displaying an unusual degree of intrepidity and heroism. When the French Revolution broke out he was living in retirement upon his half-pay, but finding his country in danger, he was one of the first to place his sword at the disposal of the Republic; and as senior captain was appointed to the command of all the grenadier companies, numbering eight thousand men, forming part of the army of the Pyrenees. Foremost in every conflict, first in every daring enterprise, D'Auvergne led the "Imperial Column," as it was called, over the stupendous mountain-fastnesses dividing France and Spain, forcing the enemy's line of defence, destroying his magazines, storming fortresses, and besieging towns. After the taking of the famous redoubts of Trun and Fontarabia, the French advanced-guard arrived before St. Sebastian; and in connection with the capture of this fortress the following anecdote is related:—

Investing the place, D'Auvergne immediately summoned the commandant to surrender. Although the French were only in possession of one

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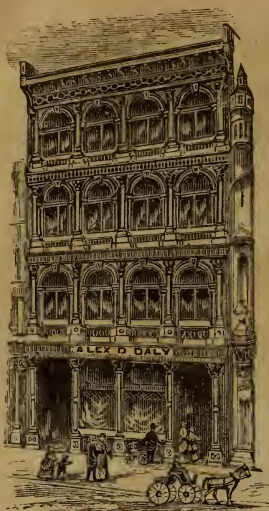
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eight-pounder, yet Latour D'Auvergne, feigning that he had a whole park of artillery, threatened to batter down the fortress! The commandant, intimidated by the recent victories of the French, and by the tone of intrepidity adopted by D'Auvergne, began to parley—"But, captain," said he, "you have not fired a single gun at my citadel; do me at least the honour to salute me, for without it you must be convinced that I cannot surrender." D'Auvergne was too well acquainted with the laws of honour and of war, not to accede to such a demand; he therefore returned to his camp, and ordered the eight-pounder to play upon the fort, which replied by a shower of grape-shot; he then returned to the fortress, and the keys were delivered to him, and thus the commandant's honour was satisfied.

Shortly after this event, D'Auvergne was taken prisoner, and sent to England; but after the Peace of Basle he devoted himself entirely to study and literary pursuits. A pension was allowed him; but this he generously gave to a family who was in great distress. This peaceful interval he did not enjoy long, for, in 1799, he resumed his career as a soldier, having, with characteristic magnanimity, become a substitute for the son of an old friend who had been drawn as a conscript. There is no incident in D'Auvergne's life better calculated to show his noble and large-hearted spirit than this—in which he, a soldier of fame and renown, willingly left the repose he had so hardly earned once more to seek the field of danger, so as to prevent the separation of

on the occasion—"consecrated to virtue and courage, was put under the protection of the brave of every age and country." This appeal was not made in vain to German honour, for the Archduke Charles, when peace was restored, took it under his especial protection; and it still remains in the midst of a foreign land, a monument honourable alike to the French who erected, and the Germans who protected it.

Whilst a model of every warlike virtue, many anecdotes are told illustrative of the simplicity of D'Auvergne's character. One, in which a member of the Government addressing him, who was very shabbily attired, inquired—"What do you wish to have—the command of a battalion, or a regiment? You have only to speak." "Neither," replied D'Auvergne, with a downward glance at his feet; "I only want a pair of shoes!"

Additional Notes to June.

OVERPOWERED BY HONOUR!

(1.)—DEAN PELLEW, (in his *Life of Lord Sidmouth*), relates that Vice-Admiral SIR ALAN (afterwards Lord GARDINER), being at the time member for Plymouth, was to receive the thanks of the House of Commons, in his place in Parliament, for his share in the naval victory obtained over the French, June 1st, 1794,—on which occasion he had most ably supported Lord Howe:—

"On the day appointed, before the commencement of business, Sir Alan entered the Speaker's private room in great agitation, and expressed his apprehensions that he should fail in properly acknowledging the honour which he was about to receive, 'I have often been in the cannon's mouth,' he said, 'but hang me if ever I felt as I do now! I have not slept these three nights. Look at my tongue!' The Speaker rang for a bottle of Madeira, and Sir Alan took a glass. After a short time he took a second, and then said he felt somewhat better; but when the moment of trial arrived, and one of the bravest of a gallant profession, whom no personal danger could appal, rose to reply to the Speaker, he could scarcely articulate. He was encouraged by enthusiastic cheers from all parts of the House; but, after stammering out with far more than the usual amount of truth that 'he was overpowered by the honour that had been conferred upon him,' and vainly attempting to add a few more words, he relinquished the idea as hopeless, and abruptly resumed his seat amidst a renewed burst of cheers."

During the mutiny of the fleet at Portsmouth, in 1797, it was with great difficulty that Sir Alan escaped with his life, in consequence of his endeavours to quell it by severe measures. He died in 1809.

AN INCIDENT AT THE SIEGE OF BARCELONA.

(30.)—In all ages the ancient city of Barcelona, in the north-east of Spain, has suffered much by war. The siege by the French, in 1694, was relieved by the approach of the English fleet, commanded by Admiral Russell. In the war of the Spanish Succession the city was taken by the Earl of Peterborough in 1706. During the siege Captain Carleton witnessed the following affecting fact, which he thus relates in his memoirs:—

"I saw an old officer, having his only son with him, a fine man of about twenty years of age, going into their tent to dine. Whilst they were at dinner, a shot took off the head of the son. The father immediately rose up, and first looking down upon his headless child, and then lifting up his eyes to heaven, whilst the tears ran down his cheeks, only said, 'Thy will be done!'"

In 1714, after a most heroic defence, Barcelona was bombarded by the Duke of Berwick and the French, and given over to fire and sword. In 1808, Bonaparte perfidiously obtained possession of it, and in the face of great difficulties it was held by the French until the treaty of peace in 1814. In 1841, Barcelona revolted against the Queen of Spain, and was again bombarded and taken by Espartero in 1842.



an aged parent from his only child. Whilst fulfilling this self-imposed duty, the great Napoleon, ever ready to recognise merit, offered him rank and dignities, which the stern, practical soldier declined—accepting only a sword of honour, presented to him, as a reward for his bravery, by Bonaparte, who accompanied the gift by pronouncing him to be the "First Grenadier of France!" But, unhappily, D'Auvergne was not destined to bear this proud and honourable title long, for, whilst fighting at the head of his grenadiers, he was killed at the battle of Neuburg, on the 27th of June, in the year 1800. He met his death in the following manner:—In a charge of the enemy's cavalry, perceiving a hulan who carried a standard, D'Auvergne rushed forward to take it from him, but at that instant he was attacked by another hulan, who coming upon him at a disadvantage, pierced him through the heart with a lance. "I die contented! I desired so to end my life," were his last words. And with him died one whose name, sans peur et sans reproche, will for ever be associated with French patriotism and chivalry.

Such was the esteem in which D'Auvergne was held, that the whole army wore mourning for him for three days; and for many years the 40th demi-brigade carried the heart of the hero enclosed in a small leaden case, suspended to their colours; and at every appeal to the company of grenadiers, his memory was recalled to them by these words—"Latour D'Auvergne died on the field of honour!" A monument was erected on the spot where he fell, which, according to the noble expression of General Dessolles, in his order of the day



THE MASSACRE OF JOHN AND CORNELIUS DE WITT.

- 1 Th Battle of the Boyne, and defeat of James II. by his son-in-law, William III., 1690.
 2 F Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.
 3 S Venetia was ceded to France by the Emperor of Austria in 1866.
 4 S **6th Sunday after Trinity.**
 5 M Battle of Wagram, and defeat of the Austrians by the French, 1809.
 6 Tu Courvoisier executed in London for the murder of his master, Lord William Russell, 1840.
 7 W
 8 Th Payne, Atzerott, Harrold, and Mrs. Surratt executed at Washington for their share in the murder of President Lincoln, 1865.
 9 F
 10 S Henry II. of France killed, 1559.
 11 S **7th Sunday after Trinity.**
 12 M (Gen. Hamilton killed in a duel by Col. Burr, Vice-President of the United States, 1804.
 13 Tu Duke of Orleans (eldest son of Louis Philippe) killed by a fall from his carriage, 1842.
 14 W Bastille destroyed, 1789.
 15 Th The *Swannah*, steamer of 350 tons, came from New York to Liverpool in 26 days, 1819.
 16 F Peter III. czar of Russia, husband to the Empress Catharine, strangled, 1762.
 17 S
 18 S **8th Sunday after Trinity.**
 19 M Matthew Flinders (Australian explorer), died, 1814.
 20 Tu In 1807 died John Ramsay, of North Shields, (said to be 115 years old,) who had served in the capacity of cabin-boy on board one of the ships of Sir George Rooke's squadron, at the taking of Gibraltar on July 24, 1704.
 21 W
 22 Th Theodore Korner (German poet) born, 1791.
 23 F *John de Witt and his brother Cornelius massacred, by an infuriated mob, 1672.*
 24 S
 25 S **9th Sunday after Trinity.**
 26 M Earl of Rochester died, 1680.
 27 Tu Battle of Talavera, 1809.
 28 W The Atlantic telegraph completely laid, and messages sent to Lord Stanley, 1866.
 29 Th Bank of England incorporated, 1694.
 30 F Captain Cook returned from his second voyage, in the *Endeavour*, 1775.—He was killed at Owhyhee, in 1779.
 31 S

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THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon .. 3rd, .. 25 min. past 5 morn.
 First Quar. .. 10th, .. 40 min. past 10 morn.
 Full Moon .. 18th, .. 27 min. past 1 atrn.
 Last Quar. .. 25th, .. 39 min. past 8 even.

Reference to Illustration.

THERE is no sadder illustration of a nation's ingratitude to its benefactors than is shown in the case of the brothers JOHN and CORNELIUS DE WITT, who were brutally murdered by an infuriated mob under circumstances of unexampled ferocity, as the following account will show:—

John and Cornelius de Witt were the sons of Jacob de Witt, burgomaster of Dort, in Holland, who had at one time been imprisoned for his opposition to the Orange dynasty, and dying, left to his sons strong republican principles, and an undying hatred to that family. Of the two brothers, John was by far the most talented; and at an early age he devoted himself to the service of his country. During the minority of William, Prince of Orange (afterwards King William III. of England), the office of Stadtholder was in abeyance, but such was the zeal displayed by John de Witt in the service of his country, that he rose step by step until he was appointed head of the republican party as Grand Pensioner—an office and title equivalent to that of "Protector." After Holland had been for some time at war with England, John de Witt succeeded in arranging a favourable peace with Cromwell—one of the stipulations being that the Orange family should be excluded from all positions of authority. When the English Commonwealth was a "thing of the past" De Witt was violently opposed to the new monarchy, and Charles II. therefore drew the sword against Holland, and at the same time the Bishop of Munster also took the field.* Pressed by two foes, the people openly expressed their dissatisfaction, and, in 1672, De Witt was compelled to conclude a peace with England. Meantime

* The naval battle of Solebay was fought whilst De Witt was at the helm of affairs, and it was he who sent De Ruyter on his expedition up the Medway, when he burnt several royal ships.

the schemes of Louis XIV. against Holland began to be apparent, and the Orange party having by this time grown stronger, insisted that the young Prince of Orange should be raised to some of the dignities of his ancestors. De Witt permitted him to be nominated Stadtholder, but procured his exclusion from the office of Captain-General. War was now declared against Holland by France, and a French army suddenly entered the United Provinces, and advanced to within a few miles of Amsterdam. De Witt took the field, but was unsuccessful; and the populace accused him of neglecting the military defences of the country, and in great indignation appointed William of Orange commander-in-chief, and De Witt resigned all his offices. The Orange faction, however, had resolved upon revenge. De Witt himself was threatened by them, and his brother, Cornelius, was arrested on a trumped-up charge of having attempted to assassinate the Prince of Orange, and was thrown into prison, tortured, and sentenced to banishment. On the 24th of July, 1762, a messenger was sent from the prison to De Witt to say that his brother wished to see him. He at once went, and the fact of his presence becoming known, an angry mob gathered round the gates. The militia either could not or would not disperse them, and the mob, having broken down the barriers, seized the two brothers and murdered them with horrible barbarity. The Prince of Orange promised an investigation into the matter, but it never took place. But posterity has done them justice, and every succeeding generation has learned to look with increasing commiseration on the sad fate of the brothers, and to know that the policy of John de Witt was sound, and that he fell a martyr to his country and his duty.

Additional Notes to July.

HOW HENRY II. OF FRANCE WAS KILLED.

(10).—HENRY II. of France, who excelled in every exercise of chivalry, was peculiarly fond of tournaments, and gave a splendid succession of them in Paris on the marriage of his sister. In the first two days of the tournament the king broke several lances with numerous noblemen. On the third day, Henry showed a great inclination to try his prowess against the Count de Montgomeri, captain of his life-guards. Montgomeri accepted the challenge with great reluctance, but Henry commanded him to obey, and even fought with his vizor raised; but historians are not quite agreed whether it was raised intentionally, or flew open by a blow from Montgomeri's lance in an encounter which was so violent that the count's lance broke against the king's helmet. The count fought with the stump which remained in his hand, and with it had the misfortune to strike the king so violent a blow under the eye that it threw him to the ground, and deprived him instantly of both speech and understanding, and he survived only eleven days after.—It is related that the surgeons who were called in, for the purpose of discovering the probable injury the king had sustained, cut off the heads of four criminals, and thrust splinters into their eyes, as nearly as possible at the same indication as the fatal one that had entered that of the king!

TWO REMARKABLE FORGERS.

(29).—THE Bank of England had circulated its notes for more than sixty years before any forgery of them was attempted. A linen-draper from Stafford, of the name of Vaughan, led the way in this, at that time new phase of crime; and his example soon had many imitators.

In the year 1779 the directors of the Bank of England succeeded in convicting a most extraordinary forger in the person of JAMES MATHISON. This man began his career by forging the notes of the Darlington Bank, which fraud being discovered, he immediately escaped to Scotland. There he counterfeited the notes of the Royal Bank of Edinburgh, amusing himself by negotiating them during a pleasure excursion through the country. Soon after, he came to London, where a fine field was ready for his genius. He fabricated a great many notes, and travelled from one end of the kingdom to the other, disposing of them.

He frequently visited the Bank of England to procure notes, the better to copy them; and his application for notes became so frequent that he became suspected; and on one of these visits a forged note of his own was brought in and presented. The clerk, half in jest and half in earnest, accused him of some connection with the recent forgeries. Further suspicion was excited, and next day he was arrested and taken before the directors, and afterwards appeared before Justice Fielding, when he was recognised as the perpetrator of the forgeries upon the Darlington Bank. The particular forgery he was now charged with was a note for twenty pounds on the Bank of England. He declined to answer the inquiries which were put to him, but in the progress of the investigation his description from the Darlington papers was read to him, upon which he turned pale, burst into tears, and, saying that he was a dead man, added, "Now I will confess all!"

So dexterously had he feigned all the different marks that it was impossible for any one connected with the bank to perceive a difference, and the very handwriting of the cashier and the entering clerk were also counterfeited so cleverly as to preclude a positive discrimination even by those men themselves. The water-mark, too, namely, "Bank of England," was also imitated, and several paper-makers were of opinion that this mark must have been put on in the making of the paper; but Mathison declared that he put it on afterwards by a method known only to himself.

He was tried and found guilty upon his own confession, and was executed at Tyburn, on July 28th, 1779. At the place of execution he acknowledged his guilt, and exhorted others to avoid the crime which had brought him to an ignominious death.

In the year 1793, WILLIAM WYNNE RYLAND, whose name will ever stand in the highest estimation as a most eminent English engraver, was also executed at Tyburn. The following is a brief sketch of his melancholy history:—

Ryland was named after his godfather Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, who was a friend of his father. Ryland gave early indications of his genius for the profession of an engraver, and was apprenticed to a French engraver resident in London. After the completion of his apprenticeship Ryland visited the French and Italian schools, and obtained the honorary medal in Paris. On his return to England, he introduced the art of engraving copper-plates so as to yield an impression resembling drawings in chalk. He was appointed engraver to George III., who counterfeited a salary of £200 a year upon him; whilst the queen added one hundred pounds a year more out of her privy purse, as a testimony of her appreciation of his extraordinary genius.

Ryland now entered into partnership with a print-seller in Cornhill, London, and carried on for some time a large and profitable trade, but meeting with great and unexpected losses, they became bankrupts. Ryland next entered into business on his own account, and again became prosperous; and in addition, he had bequeathed to him some shares in the Liverpool Water Works, which were then worth ten thousand pounds; his business was worth two thousand pounds a year, and his stock was valued at ten thousand pounds. It was supposed that, in order to engross the remaining shares in the Liverpool Water Works he committed the forgery for which he was executed—and which was a bill for two hundred and ten pounds on the East India Company. At the trial it was impossible to distinguish the false bill from a true one; and it was thought a conviction was not possible, but Mr. Whatman, a paper-manufacturer at Maidstone, came forward and proved that the paper on which the forgery had been printed, and which paper he had manufactured—had not been manufactured until May, 1782, whilst the bill was dated a year previous to that period. When Ryland was arrested on the charge, he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat; and at his trial he had only just recovered from the wound. He denied the charge, and urged the improbability that he, whose fortune, to use his own words, "was a princely one," would commit so base a crime. Great efforts were made to save him; but the laws at that time were extremely severe, especially against bank-note forgers, and he underwent the sentence of the law at that dread place of execution Tyburn—being the last criminal executed there.



A NARROW ESCAPE FOR FREDERICK THE GREAT.

1	S	10th Sunday after Trinity.	M's
2	M	Gainsborough, (landscape painter) died, 1788.	Age.
3	Tu	Coaches for the conveyance of letters were first set up at Bristol by Mr. John Palmer, of Bath, 1784.—The mails were first sent by railway in 1833.	2
4	W		3
5	Th	Lord North died, 1792.	4
6	F	The Duke of Orleans accepted the French crown as Louis Philippe I., 1830.	5
7	S	Queen Caroline died, 1821.	6
8	S	11th Sunday after Trinity.	7
9	M	Dryden born, 1631.	8
10	Tu	The faithful body of Swiss Guards in attendance upon Louis XVI. cut to pieces, and more than 5000 persons massacred, 1792.	9
11	W		10
12	Th	Grouse Shooting begins.	11
13	F	First Book printed by Faust, 1457.	12
14	S	Cromwell took Drogheda by storm, and put the garrison to the sword, 1649.	13
15	S	12th Sunday after Trinity.	14
16	M	Bernouilli (mathematician) died, 1705.	15
17	Tu	Frederick the Great died, 1786.	16
18	W	Lieutenant Bellot drowned whilst on his voyage in search of Sir J. Franklin, 1853.	17
19	Th	Pius VI. died at Valence, France (a captive), 1799.	18
20	F	Adrianople taken by the Russians, 1829.	19
21	S	Lady Mary Wortley Montague, d. 1762.	20
22	S	13th Sunday after Trinity.	21
23	M	Sir William Wallace executed, 1305.	22
24	Tu	John B. Bicknell executed at Taunton for the murder of his grandfather and grandmother, 1858.	23
25	W		24
26	Th	Collision on the Brighton railroad in the Clayton Tunnel, when twenty-three people were killed, and upwards of 176 were more or less injured, 1861.	25
27	F		26
28	S		27
29	S	14th Sunday after Trinity.	28
30	M	Sir Charles Napier (conqueror of Scinde), died, 1853.	29
31	Tu	Eglinton Tournament, 1839.	1

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

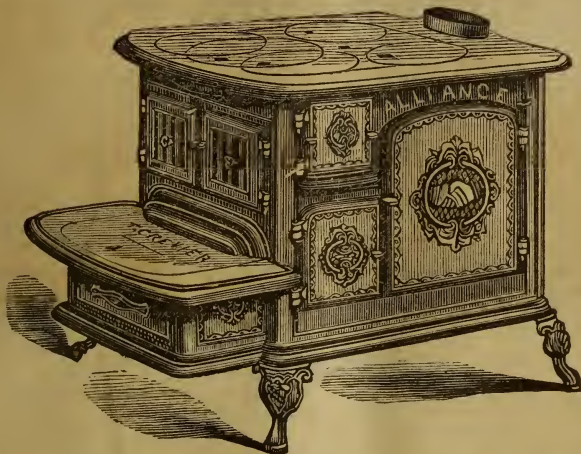
New Moon .. 1st, .. 27 min. past 1 aften.
First Quar. .. 9th, .. 30 min. past 3 morn.
Full Moon .. 17th, .. 34 min. past 1 morn.
Last Quar. .. 24th, .. 39 min. past 1 morn.
New Moon .. 30th, .. 41 min. past 11 night.

Reference to Illustration.

FREDERICK THE GREAT of Prussia was the son of Frederick William I. and Sophia Dorothea, the daughter of the Elector of Hanover (afterwards George I. of England), and was born in the year 1712. In order to gratify the pride and military tastes of his father,* who was very desirous that his son should become a great general, Frederick, at a comparatively early age, was compelled to enter the Prussian army. But at that period of his life the profession of arms was extremely repugnant to his feelings, for having received the rudiments of his education from a French lady, the taste he had acquired through her for polite literature was strongly opposed to the system of his coarse and brutal father, who would frequently say—"My eldest son is a cock-comb; he is proud, and has a fine French spirit that spoils all my plans." The young prince greatly preferred the society of ladies, and the practice of his favourite musical instrument, the flute, to the strict military discipline of his father; and it is related that a young girl, who had played on the pianoforte while the prince accompanied her on the flute, was publicly flogged in the streets of Potsdam by the executioner. This peaceable disposition of the Prince was by no means pleasing to the father, who treated his son with such an amount of cruelty, that, encouraged by his mother, the youth determined to leave the country, and seek a refuge with his uncle George II. of England. In concert with his sister Wilhelmina, and two officers named Keith and Katte—the latter of whom was said to be deeply in love with Frederick's sister—a design with this object in view was entered into, but the spies of the king happening to discover it, young Frederick and Katte

* Frederick had such a ridiculous fondness for tall soldiers, that in order to fill the ranks of his favourite regiment, he used every means—force, fraud, or money—to effect his object, in order to obtain the tallest men in Europe.

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were put under arrest, and Keith only saved himself by the accidental discovery of the king's order, which enabled him to escape to the Hague. The two prisoners were handcuffed and taken to Potsdam, where Frederick was brought into the presence of his royal father. The rage of the king was ungovernable: at first he endeavoured to strangle his son with his own hands, and then drew his sword to run him through the body, but following the advice of his courtiers, he committed his son to prison, so that in due form he might be arraigned and treated as a traitor. Accordingly Frederick and Katte were brought before a board of twelve officers, charged with the crime of desertion—the result of the examination being that only two members of the court-martial were in favour of an acquittal, the remainder, mere creatures of the king, being base enough to pander to his unbridled ferocity by condemning both "criminals" to be executed. The king had made up his mind that his son should die on the scaffold, and had fully resolved upon the exhibition of an awful tragedy which should inspire all Christendom with terror. He said—"He will always be a disobedient subject—and I have three other boys who are more than his equals." This savage decision would doubtless have been carried into effect, had not the powers of Europe, particularly the Emperor of Austria and the States-General, interceded on behalf of the young Prince; the consequence being, that the sentence, so far as he was concerned, was commuted to imprisonment for life. The unfortunate Katte, however, was not so lucky, for by the king's command he was executed immediately before Prince Frederick's cell, who, by a refinement of cruelty, was forcibly held up to the window in order that he might witness the ignominious death of his faithful adherent. As Katte passed by on his way to the scaffold he exclaimed—"Death is sweet for a Prince I love so well!" Whilst the Prince remained in the closest confinement at Custrin, the King sent a proposal to him to renounce the succession. "I accept the proposal," said the Prince, "if my father declares that I am not really his son." Upon this answer, the king, who looked on conjugal fidelity with religious respect, relinquished his plan.

After being imprisoned for more than a year—during which time all intercourse and luxury had been denied to the Prince—the king began to abate somewhat of his severity towards his heir, and Frederick was accordingly ordered to proceed to Berlin, where, at a grand *fête* at the Palace, he was permitted to sit behind his mother's chair, clothed in a sombre suit of grey—the only colour since his disgrace that he had been permitted to wear. His father would never forgive his dislike for a military life, yet from that time he treated him with great kindness. Shortly afterwards he compelled him, much against his inclination, to marry the Princess of Brunswick Wolfenbüttel. The young Prince then devoted himself during the period of his retirement between his forced marriage and his accession to the throne, chiefly to literary pursuits, composing several works, and corresponding with Voltaire and other eminent men.

Singular to relate, whatever may have been Frederick's disinclination in youth to warfare, he had not ascended the throne long, before he added Lower Silesia to his own dominions, and afterwards took Prague with its garrison of 16,000 men! It is unnecessary to refer to the Seven Years' War, in which he contended single-handed against the united armies of Russia, France, Austria, Sweden, and the majority of the German states. Sufficient it is to say, that by it he established the military renown of Prussia, annexed nearly fifteen hundred square miles of territory, and earned for himself the reputation of being one of the most famous generals in modern history.

Additional Notes to August.

ATTEMPTS TO ASSASSINATE GEORGE III.

(2.)—On the morning of August 2, 1786, as George III. was alighting from his carriage, at the garden-entrance to St. James's Palace, a woman, who was waiting there, pushed forward and presented a paper to his Majesty. As he was in the act of receiving it, she struck at him with a knife which she had previ-

ously concealed. She aimed at the heart, but the blade of the knife being weak in the middle from frequent grinding, doubled or bent, and the king stepped back without receiving the slightest wound. As she was making a second thrust, one of the yeomen caught her arm, and at the same instant one of the king's footmen wrenched the knife out of her hand. The king, with great temper and fortitude, exclaimed: "I have received no injury: do not hurt the woman, the poor creature appears insane." On being examined before the Privy Council, it appeared that her name was MARGARET NICHOLSON; she was a needlewoman, and came from Stockton-on-Tees, and was decidedly insane—having taken it into her head that the crown of England was hers by right, and that England would be drowned in blood for a thousand generations if she did not get her rights! After a long examination before the Privy Council, they were "clearly and unanimously of opinion that she was, and is, insane."

Although the event was scarcely a subject for jesting, yet the wits of the opposition party took up the matter as one of joke and burlesque. They ridiculed the notion of a sempstress-regicide, and said that there had not been the slightest danger from the attempt. Several addresses of congratulation were presented to his Majesty from loyal counties, boroughs, universities, and bodies corporate; and it was the king's pleasure to confer the honour of knighthood on some of the bearers of these addresses, and the recipients became popularly known as "Peg Nicholson's Knights; and the Knights of St. Margaret!" The poor woman was committed to Bethlehem Hospital, in Moorfields, and thence removed to the new hospital, in St. George's Fields, where she died in 1821, in her 99th year, after a confinement of forty-two years!

On the 11th of May, 1800, while his Majesty was present at a review in Hyde Park, a gentleman standing near him was wounded by a musket-ball. Whether this was the effect of accident or not no one could tell; but it produced a great sensation in the minds of the king's ministers, who endeavoured to persuade him to forego his intention of visiting Drury Lane Theatre that evening. The king, however, was not to be dissuaded—the royal visit had been publicly announced, and the king and queen, with some of the princesses, accordingly went. A moment after the king had entered his box, and whilst in the act of bowing to the audience, a man, of the name of HATFIELD, who sat in the middle of the pit fired a pistol at him; but the assassin's arm having fortunately been a little elevated by a person near him, who had observed his intention, the bullet lodged in the roof of the royal box. The king stepped back, with the greatest composure, to the box-door, saying to the queen and princesses who were entering,—"Keep back, keep back; they are firing squibs for diversion; and perhaps there may be more!" On this occasion the loyalty of the spectators was raised to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The audience rose, and, amid repeated cheers, "God Save the King!" was three times sung by the whole house, with the following stanza, supplied impromptu by Sheridan:—

*"From every latent foe,
From the assassin's blow,
God save the king!
O'er him thine arm extend,
For Britain's sake defend
Our father, prince, and friend;
God save the king!"*

Hatfield (who had been in the army, and had received eight sabre-wounds in the head) was indicted for high treason; but the jury being satisfied that he was of unsound mind, he was transferred to Bethlehem Hospital; where he remained until his death, which took place in the year 1841. Singular to say, he survived his sentence forty-one years—nearly the same length of time as Margaret Nicholson—and he outlived not only George the Third, but all the judges, and all the jurymen, and all the counsel, who had taken part in his trial! During his confinement Hatfield employed himself in writing verses on the death of his birds and cats—his only companions in his long and weary imprisonment.



ONE OF THE AMUSEMENTS OF "IVAN THE TERRIBLE!"

1	W	Partridge Shooting commences.
2	Th	Gt. Fire of London commenced, 1666.
3	F	"New Style" introduced into England—eleven days being left out of the Calendar—(Sept. 3rd being reckoned the 14th), 1752.
4	S	
5	S	15th Sunday after Trinity.
6	M	Peace with the United States proclaimed, 1783.
7	Tu	Battle of Borodino, 1812.
8	W	The French captured the Malakhoff, after a most obstinate conflict, 1855.
9	Th	Galvani born, 1737.
10	F	Mrs. Godwin (Mary Woolstonecraft), the authoress of <i>Rights of Women</i> , died, 1797.
11	S	Marshal Blucher died, 1819.
12	S	16th Sunday after Trinity.
13	M	In 1786 a rage for English fashions (especially "top-boots!") pervaded all ranks in France.
14	Tu	In 1851 there were in Lower Canada 39 persons over 100 years of age.
15	W	I. K. Brunel died, 1859.
16	Th	In 1788 the greatest drought ever known prevailed in Scotland.
17	F	London and Birmingham Railway opened throughout, 1835.
18	S	
19	S	17th Sunday after Trinity.
20	M	Lord Falkland killed at Newbury, 1643.
21	Tu	<i>Ivan the Terrible</i> born, 1529.
22	W	The conquest of India began under Colonel (afterwards Lord) Clive, 1757.
23	Th	Autumnal Equinox.
24	F	Mr. Holford, an American merchant, bequeathed his whole fortune to the Prince of Wales, 1854.—In 1821 a Major Gamble left £14,000 towards paying the national debt!
25	S	
26	S	18th Sunday after Trinity.
27	M	Wellington defeated Marshal Massena at Busaco, 1810.
28	Tu	
29	W	MICHAELMAS DAY.
30	Th	The Year 5636 of the Jewish era commences.

Mo's
Age.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar.	.. 7th, .. 38 min. past 9 night.
Full Moon	.. 15th, .. 42 min. past 12 noon.
Last Quar.	.. 22nd, 7 morn.
New Moon	.. 29th, .. 55 min. past 12 noon.

Reference to Illustration.

IVAN IV., "THE TERRIBLE," was born in the year 1529, and was the son of Vassili IV. He was but three years of age when his father died, and during his minority the regency of the kingdom devolved upon his mother, Helena, a woman of dissolute habits, who shared with a paramour the responsibilities of her high office. In 1538 she died, and her place was taken by a triumvirate of princes of the blood, who to smit their own selfish ends, took every opportunity of instilling into the naturally fierce temperament of Ivan a ferocity and vindictiveness more adapted to the panther of an African jungle than a rational human being; and they inculcated that, in a great prince, assassination was a virtue; and that God had excepted him from responsibility in respect to the commandment, "Thou shalt do no murder!"

Ivan's favourite pastime in youth was the torture of dumb animals, and as he grew into manhood his subjects became the objects of his savage passions. Whilst riding in the public highways he would gallop without compunction over any person, male or female, who might happen to be passing, adding insult to their injuries by presenting them with a miserable sum of money by way of compensation. The evil councillors, however, who had cultivated with such assiduity this fearful lust for blood, became, in their turn, its victims—and the fate of one of them, Schuisky, is thus recorded:—One day Ivan was at a hunting-party, at which Prince Gluisky, president of the council, was present. Gluisky envied the ascendancy of Schuisky, and prompted the young Prince to address him in words of great heat and insult. Schuisky, astonished at the prince's bold-

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ness, replied in anger. This was sufficient provocation. Ivan gave vent to his rage, Schuisky was made prisoner, and shortly afterwards was turned out into the public streets and worried to death by dogs!

On arriving at the age of fourteen, Ivan put several more of his evil counsellors to death, and proclaimed himself king, assuming, for the first time, the title of Czar, a distinctive appellation which has since been retained by the emperors of Russia. This event was shortly after followed by his marriage with the Princess Anastasia, a lady of great virtue and goodness, who, by her influence and example, endeavoured to reclaim him from the habits of indolence, sensuality, and cruelty which he had contracted. In this attempt she was partially successful—Ivan for the first time in his life realising the obligations imposed upon him as a ruler of a vast empire. He began by destroying the Tartar power, first conquering Kasan, and then Astracan, and so gradually placed the whole of Tartary in subjugation to his sceptre—the success of this great achievement being due to the wise reforms which he infused into the army. Nor in domestic affairs was Ivan less energetic. He promoted useful and just laws, introduced the art of printing into his dominions, and endeavoured to spread education amongst the people, in opposition to the prejudices of the age. Unfortunately, the good genius who had effected this wondrous change in his nature did not live long to continue her beneficence, for she died in 1563, and the pent-up fury of Ivan again broke loose with unrestrained violence. Every law and instinct, human and divine, was broken and set aside in order that his thirst for blood might be gratified. Sons were forced to kill their fathers; brothers were compelled to murder brothers, their wealth and possessions being seized

"Preserve my faithful servant," cried the czar, "I have jested a little too hard with him!" "So hard," replied the physician, "that only God and your Majesty can restore him to life: he breathes no more!" Ivan looked contemptuously at the dead body, called the physician a dog, and returned to his amusements.

It is also related of Ivan, that he would occasionally go through the public streets on horseback, attended by his courtiers and foreign ambassadors, and whenever he turned round, every one uncovered his head, and bowed low. By some chance, however, one day the Italian ambassador forgot to uncover, when Ivan, looking round, said not a word—but as he passed a smith's shop, he stopped and ordered a large nail to be put through the ambassador's head, which killed him on the spot. But the greatest sin of Ivan's life was the murder of his eldest son, by blows from an iron bar, in a fit of insane passion. This son he loved most dearly; and remorse for this fearful crime hastened his death, which took place in 1584.

The impartial historian should not, however, omit to record that the good qualities of Ivan, displayed during the lifetime of his wife, showed conclusively that but for the misfortunes attending his early training, he might have been one of the most renowned instead of the most despicable of monarchs.

Additional Notes to September.

THE DISCOVERER OF GALVANISM.

(9).—ALOYSIUS GALVANI, celebrated as the discoverer of Galvanism, was born at Bologna in the year 1737. He studied medicine under Galeazzi, whose daughter he married; and it is said to have been through her quick observation of the circumstance of the leg of a frog, placed near an electrical machine, becoming convulsed when touched by a knife, that her husband was first led to investigate the science which has since become identified with his name.

In 1762 Galvani became lecturer on anatomy at Bologna, and obtained a considerable reputation by the many new ideas he brought to bear on the subject. By repeated experiments on frogs he discovered that all animals are endued with a peculiar kind of electricity; and he followed up this discovery with so much perseverance and success, that his system of physiology excited universal attention. His first publication on this subject was entitled *De Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius*. Galvani was greatly attached to his wife, and on her death in 1790, he fell into a state of melancholy, and died in 1798.

The famous Volta followed Galvani in his researches, and made further discoveries in this branch of science; and many were the experiments afterwards made by eminent medical men in pursuit of additional knowledge respecting animal electricity. In the Surgeon's Theatre, in the Old Bailey, London, the following occurrence took place, and which is narrated in the *Annual Register* for 1803:—

"The body of Foster, who was executed for murdering his wife, was lately subjected to the galvanic process by Mr. Aldini (a nephew of Galvani), in the presence of Mr. Keate, Mr. Cowper, and several other professional gentlemen. On the first application of the process to the face, the jaw of the deceased began to quiver, and the adjoining muscles were horribly contorted, and one eye actually opened. In the subsequent course of the experiment, the right hand was raised and clenched, and the legs and thighs were set in motion; and it appeared to all the bystanders that the wretched man was on the point of being restored to life. The object of these experiments was to show the excitability of the human frame, when animal electricity is duly applied; and the possibility of its being efficaciously applied in cases of drowning, suffocation, or apoplexy, by reviving the action of the lungs, and thereby rekindling the expiring spark of vitality."

"Such is the notice in the contemporary publication of the day;" (says Timbs, in his *Doctors and Patients*) "but the most important part of the proceedings is not here told. It has been stated by those who were present on the occasion, that when the right hand was raised, as mentioned above, it struck one of the officers of the institution, who died that very afternoon of the shock."



and appropriated to the Czar's own use. It is said by historians that this brutal Czar murdered thousands of his subjects by the most horrible tortures. Disregarding every sense of decency and religion, he broke one of the most sacred usages of the Greek Church by marrying seven wives, a crime in the eyes of that community of horrible magnitude. Besides this, he assumed the attributes of the Deity, compelling his servile courtiers to pay him the reverence due only to the Almighty,—the royal palace presenting a strange scene of blasphemy and debauchery.

One of Ivan's chief diversions was the loosening of savage and hungry bears, procured purposely from Novogorod, amongst groups of harmless citizens collected in the streets—their rapid flight and cries of terror causing him intense pleasure and enjoyment. Another of his entertainments consisted in a company of jesters, whose especial business it was to divert him. The jesters, however, frequently suffered dearly for bad jokes. One of the most distinguished of the court mimics was prince Gorsdorf. On one occasion Ivan, being disappointed in a joke, poured the boiling contents of a soup basin over the prince's head. The unfortunate jester, in great agony, attempted to retreat from the table, but the tyrant struck him in a vital part with a knife, and he fell senseless to the ground. A physician was immediately sent for.



THE LAST MOMENTS OF A ONCE POWERFUL QUEEN!

- 1 F Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences.
 2 S William II. slain in the New Forest, 1100.
 3 S **19th Sunday after Trinity.**
 4 M [In 1804 Sir Sidney Smith unsuccessfully attempted to burn, with "catamarins," the French flotilla lying at Boulogne.
 5 Tu The streets of Dublin were first lighted with gas in 1825; (London, in 1814).
 6 W Dr. John George Zimmerman (celebrated author of the treatise on *Solitude*), died, 1795.
 7 Th Henry Christophe, King of Hayti, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart during an insurrection, 1820.
 9 S
 10 S **20th Sunday after Trinity.**
 11 M Jerome Bonaparte returned to France, after an exile of thirty-two years, 1847.
 12 Tu The French and Spanish fleets in the port of Vigo taken by Sir George Rooke, 1702.
 13 W Murat, king of Naples, shot, 1815.
 14 Th Battle of Jena, 1806.
 15 F The Isle of Man was annexed to Great Britain in the year 1765.
 16 S Battle of Leipsic, 1813.
 17 S **21st Sunday after Trinity.**
 18 M Lord Palmerston died, 1865.
 19 Tu Dean Swift died, 1745.
 20 W Catherine Wilson executed in London for poisoning Mrs. Soames, and others, 1832.
 21 Th Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
 22 F Sir William Molesworth died, 1855.
 23 S Civil War began in England—battle of Edgehill, 1642.
 24 S **22nd Sunday after Trinity.**
 25 M Accession of George III., 1760.
 26 Tu *Royal Charter* wrecked, 1859.
 27 W In London, in 1785 (the "good old times!") there were 100 persons executed for crimes for which they would now perhaps get but six months' imprisonment.
 28 Th Edmund Cartwright, inventor of the powerloom, died, 1823.
 30 S
 31 S **23rd Sunday after Trinity.**

Min's Age

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THE MOON'S CHANGES.

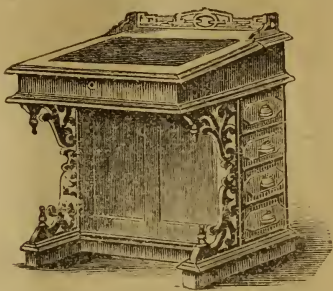
First Quar. .. 7th, .. 5 min. past 4 aftrn.
 Full Moon .. 14th, .. 14 min. past 11 night.
 Last Quar. .. 21st, .. 13 min. past 2 aftrn.
 New Moon .. 29th, .. 13 min. past 5 morn.

Reference to Illustration.

MARIE DE MEDICI, Queen of Henry IV. of France (who was assassinated by the fanatic Ravalliac), was the daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. She was married to Henry IV. at Lyons in the year 1600, but the union was a most unhappy one, and she rendered his life miserable. She was crowned at St. Denis on the 13th of May, 1610, and the next day the king was assassinated, and she was suspected of having a secret part in the assassination. Being named regent during the minority of her son, Louis XIII. she reversed the policy of his father, and during the seven years in which her regency lasted, France was convulsed with broils, cabals, and intrigues. When Louis was declared of age, Marie's influence gradually declined, and the only friend she ever had—Cardinal Richelieu—forsook her, and joined the king. Marie would have contended with her son in open war, but Richelieu threatened to imprison her for life, and she was forced to seek a refuge in Brussels, where she lived for a period of seven years, supported by a pension from the Spanish court—one of her daughters, Elizabeth, being wife of Philip IV. of Spain.

Marie de Medici was ever foiled by the superior diplomacy of Richelieu, and although she nearly caused a breach between France and Spain, she was strongly urged by Richelieu to return to Italy—and he would have allowed her a liberal pension if she had done so; but this was too much like yielding to circumstances to suit her haughty spirit, and she gained the consent of Charles I. of England (who had married Henrietta, another of her daughters) to allow her to live in England. The queen of Charles, on account of her levity, was barely tolerated at that period, and Charles had been forced by repeated remonstrances of his parliament to dismiss his wife's foreign chaplain and servants; and it was not likely that her mother, who brought over with her a retinue of servants, would be received with favour by the

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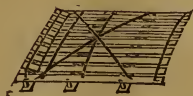
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"IT IS PRIDE, NOT NATURE, THAT CRAVES MUCH."

mass of the people, the more especially as it was the popular belief that "pestilence, famine, and war ever dogged her footsteps."

Marie de Medici came over to England on the 31st of October, 1638, and had a grand reception, however; and Waller, the court poet, dedicated a poem to her. Charles I. granted her an annuity of £40,000 a year, and gave her St. James's Palace as a residence, and where she held a little court of her own. When, however, Charles's troubles with his parliament arose, and his powers were curtailed, it is not surprising that the mother of Henrietta should receive her token of popular displeasure, and on the occasion of Strafford's trial she was insulted even in St. James's Palace by the populace. The parliament granted her a temporary guard of a hundred men, but petitioned the king to send her out of the country. The king was quite unable to grant her any real protection, being almost powerless against the parliament, even on his own behalf; and he was coerced into sending her to the continent, with a grant of £10,000, and the escort of Earl of Arundel—not ungenerous treatment when all the circumstances are considered. This was in 1641, and she retired to Cologne—an example of a haughty spirit under adverse circumstances. Lilly, the astrologer, thus notices her departure from London:—

"I beheld the old Queen-mother of France departing from London. A sad spectacle it was, and prodneed tears from my eyes, and many other beholders, to see an aged, decrepit, poor queen ready for her grave, necessitated to depart hence, having no residence left her, but where the courtesy of her hard fate assigned."

The grant of £10,000 was invested by her friends in an English estate, which was lost to her by the civil war between Charles and his parliament, and she, being absolutely destitute, died the year after leaving England, at Cologne, in a garret, without even the ordinary necessities of life—a wretched ending for the wife of one of the greatest kings that ever reigned in France, and mother unto one king and two queens, but a sad exemplification of what an insatiable ambition, combined with a haughty and intractable spirit, will bring its possessor to.

It has been said that the forgiveness of Richelieu—for his treacherous conduct in deserting her, the authoress of his elevation, and in joining the young king in his designs against her—was a sore point with Marie de Medici; and though urged by the Pope's legate to do so, when on her death-bed, she would not send the cardinal, as a token of her relenting or forgiveness, a valued bracelet that had never been allowed to leave her arm—her last words being, "It is too much!"

Additional Notes to October.

AN UNNECESSARY ALARM.

(4).—During the threats of invasion from France in 1803-4, the spirit of the people of Great Britain for national defence was aroused to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and the coasts of Kent and Sussex were covered with martello towers and lines of defence. In 1804 Bonaparte assembled at Boulogne 160,000 men and 10,000 horses, and a flotilla of 1,300 vessels, and 17,000 sailors, to invade England. The following letter, written by George III. to Bishop Hurd, (who was highly esteemed by the King) will show the feelings that prevailed at Court respecting the chances of invasion:—

"We are here in daily expectation that Bonaparte will attempt his threatened invasion. The chances against his success seem so many, that it is wonderful he persists in it. I own I place that thorough dependence on the protection of Divine Providence that I cannot help thinking the usurper is encouraged to make the trial that the ill-success may put an end to his wicked purposes. Should his troops effect a landing, I shall certainly put myself at the head of mine, and my other armed subjects, to repel them. But as it is impossible to foresee the events of such a conflict, should the enemy approach too near to Windsor, I shall think it right the Queen and my daughters should cross the Severn, and shall send them to your episcopal palace at Worcester. By this hint I do not in the least mean that they shall be any inconvenience to you, and shall send a proper servant and furniture for their accommodation. Should this event arise, I certainly would rather have what I value most in life

remain, during the conflict, in your diocese, and under your roof, than in any other place in the island."

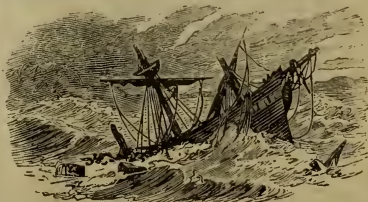
ONCE A TAILOR THEN AN ADMIRAL!

(12).—On October 12, 1702, Sir George Rooke, with the combined English and Dutch fleets, attacked the French and Spanish fleet in the port of Vigo, when several men-of-war and galleons were taken, and many destroyed; whilst abundance of valuable effects fell into the hands of the conquerors. Admiral Hobson, on this occasion, was the first in the attack, and broke the boom. His career was a most singular one. He was born of humble parents, and was working as a tailor's apprentice near Bonchurch, in the Isle of Wight, when the news flew through the village that a squadron of men-of-war was sailing off the island. He sprang from the shopboard, and ran down with his comrades to the beach, to gaze upon the sight of the fleet, sailing by in majestic grandeur. The boy was suddenly seized with the ambition to be a sailor; and springing into a boat that lay on the beach, he rowed off to the squadron, gained the admiral's ship, and was accepted as a volunteer in the naval service. Years after, it is related, he returned to his native village full of honours, and dined off bacon and eggs in the cottage where he had worked as an apprentice.

THE WRECK OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER."

(26).—Dr. Scoresby, whose name will long be perpetuated in connection with Arctic discovery, within a few months of his death went out (in 1856) in the *Royal Charter* to Melbourne, simply with the view of testing the truth of some invaluable theories which he had advanced on the magnetism of iron ships. It is a singular coincidence, that in his *Voyage to Australia*, he thus depicts an imaginary scene, which was, unhappily, more than realised—for on the night of October 25-26, 1859, the *Royal Charter* was wrecked off Moelfra, on the Anglesea Coast, when 441 lives were lost:—

"Were I a painter, there is no scene which, since my abandonment of Arctic adventure, has come under my personal observation, that I should more earnestly attempt to place upon canvas than the poop-deck of the *Royal Charter*, with the immediate elements for a picture without, during the height of the hurricane. First, in the afterpart of the ship, looking upward, we should have the mizen mast of the ship denuded of all sail, with the cordage swelling out forward under the force of the wind—then the ship herself cast into an oblique heel towards the port side, the stem raised high by a mountain-like wave—then the living pictures at the helm—the attending officer and the directing captain standing sideways, in the foreground of all; then externally the assailing mountain-like wave, following close on the starboard quarter, and giving the direction and angle to the ship's inclined position, yet threatening, as many such waves do, to overwhelm the ship in nightiness of waters; then the atmospheric part of the picture, the mistiness of the storm-drift—the sun throwing a lurid glare through an aperture in the dense masses of cloud flying above—eliciting in the sea-spray of some immediate breaking crest a striking and brilliant segment of a prismatic arch; and, finally, beyond this, astern, or on the left hand of the picture above, an approaching squall shower, thrown by the contrast of the penetrating sunbeams, into the aspect of consummate threatening and blackness."





PHILIP EGALITE DISTURBED IN HIS GAME OF WHIST.

1 M	Great Earthquake at Lisbon, 1755.
2 Tu	The Grand Duke Constantine voluntarily renounced the Russian throne in favour of his brother Nicholas, 1825.
3 W	
4 Th	Chartist insurrection at Newport, 1839
5 F	Battle of Inkermann, 1854.
6 S	Duke of Orleans guillotined, 1793.
7 S	24th Sunday after Trinity.
8 M	John Milton died, 1674.
9 Tu	Prince of Wales born, 1841.—Married Princess Alexandra of Denmark, March 10, 1863.
10 W	
11 Th	Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) sat in the House of Lords for the first time, 1783.
12 F	
13 S	Mr. and Mrs. Manning executed at Horse-monger-lane Gaol, London, 1849.
14 S	25th Sunday after Trinity.
15 M	The French, after many victories over the Austrians, entered Vienna, 1805.
16 Tu	The use of dogs in drawing carts, &c., through the streets, abolished, 1840.
17 W	Catherine II. of Russia died, 1796.
18 Th	Duke of Wellington's funeral in St. Paul's Cathedral, 1832.
19 F	Theobald Wolfe Tone, founder of the "Society of Unity Irishmen," committed suicide while in prison, 1798.
20 S	
21 S	26th Sunday after Trinity.
22 M	Pillory abolished, 1837.
23 Tu	Rogers and Co.'s Bank (London) robbed to the amount of £40,000, 1844.
24 W	General Hayelock died, 1857.—In two months he had gained no less than nine victories over the Indian mutineers, and captured during those operations seventy pieces of cannon.
25 Th	
26 F	
27 S	"Great Storm" in England, 1703.
28 S	1st Sunday in Advent.
29 M	Rann (highwayman) executed, 1774.
30 Tu	Separation of America from England 1782.

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THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. .. 6th, .. 52 min. past 9 morn.

Full Moon .. 13th, .. 30 min. past 9 morn.

Last Quar. .. 19th, .. 37 min. past 12 night.

New Moon .. 27th, .. 44 min. past 11 night.

Reference to Illustration.

IT was on an evening in the month of April, in the year 1793, that the DUKE OF ORLEANS, better known to history by his Republican appellation of *Egalité*, was playing a game at whist with some kindred companions in his splendid residence of Palais Egalité (late Palais Royal), when he was disturbed in his play by the entrance of the myrmidons of the Republic, who told him that his presence was required at the bar of the Convention—of which Robespierre, Barrère, Billaud-Varennes, and other monsters of a similar stamp, were the leading spirits. The Duke proceeded to the Assembly, and after listening to the accusations brought against him—the principal one being that his sons had fled with Dumouriez, and joined the Austrians, who were at war with the Republicans—he appealed to his inviolability as a representative of the people, and pleaded the services he had rendered to the Revolution. But it was of no avail, he was sent as a state prisoner to Marseilles. On the 6th of November, he again stood before the Revolutionary Tribunal; and on the same afternoon, with four others, was executed on the spot where Louis XVI. and his Queen, Antoinette, had met their terrible deaths a short time previously. The following brief notice of the life of this profligate prince may not be uninteresting:—

LOUIS JOSEPH PHILIPPE, fifth Duke of Orleans, was born at St. Cloud, in 1747, and was the cousin of the ill-fated Louis XVI., and father of Louis Philippe, who, in 1830, ascended the throne of France as King. From his boyhood the Duke of Chartres (for so he was called during the life time of his father), indulged in every species of unbridled sensuality and dissipation; "and the scandal of his nocturnal orgies," says Alison, "with crowds of abandoned associates, recalled the ac-

* It is related of him, that for a wager he galloped naked, on his horse, from Versailles to the Palais Royal!

sounds recorded, but till then hardly credited, of Nero and Heliogabalus. At the age of twenty-two the Duke of Chartres married the daughter of the Duke of Penthièvre—a lady who, in addition to the possession of every womanly grace and virtue, also inherited a princely fortune from her father.

The Duke of Orleans being entitled by birth to the high dignity of Grand Admiral, entered the French navy, and, in 1778, commanded one of the divisions of the fleet under the Count d'Orvilliers; but in the famous action with Keppel, off Cape Ushant, in 1778, he retired into the hold of the vessel, and refused to quit it until the engagement had terminated! For this despicable act of cowardice he incurred the deserved contempt of the court, and was in consequence removed from the navy, but appointed colonel-general of hussars—a post created for his especial benefit. To this circumstance may be attributed his undying antipathy to Louis XVI., for taking advantage of the popular commotions occurring at that time, he endeavoured, by every conceivable method, to acquire political power. The death of his father, in 1785, placed him in possession of the hereditary title and estates; and so afforded him not only the means of gratifying his licentious appetites, but also the opportunity of satisfying his revenge against his royal cousin; and he soon rendered himself notorious by the daring manner in which he opposed the authority of the King in the frequent disputes between the Court and Parliament: and at his instigation and direction the most scandalous libels against the Queen were circulated in every direction. All this was not without its effect upon the ignorant and brutal populace, who carried his bust in triumph through the streets of Paris. During the dark days of September, 1792, the Duke, in conjunction with Danton, Robespierre, and Marat, was elected a member of the National Convention, and adopted on behalf of himself and descendants the appellation of "Egalité." To his eternal shame be it recorded, that not only did he vote in favour of the execution of Louis XVI., but that, allowing his desire for vengeance to stifle every feeling prompted by common humanity, or the ties of relationship, was actually present at his execution. But "Citizen Egalité's" triumph was of short duration: cowardly as he was cruel, weak as he was ambitious, he disgusted even the Republican leaders by the intense baseness of his character; and they, finding he was of no further use to them, included his name in the general proscription of the Bourbons. In common with others, "Citizen Egalité" was seized and imprisoned at Mar-seilles; but the tribunal before which he was tried acquitted him of the charge of conspiracy brought against him. The Committee of Public Safety, however, ordered his detention, and after being incarcerated for about six months, he was condemned to death on the 6th of November, 1793. The sentence was executed the same day, when, singular to relate, the craven who in honourable warfare had fled from his post of duty, mounted the steps of the guillotine with firmness and courage. The mob expressed their lively satisfaction when Samson, the executioner, exhibited his head to their gaze. A short time before he was guillotined, he had a banquet prepared with great care, on which he feasted with great eagerness.

Alison, the historian, gives the following description of Egalité's last moments:—

"When led out to execution, he gazed for a time, with a smile on his countenance, on the Palais-Royal, the scene of his former orgies. He was detained above a quarter-of-an-hour in front of that palace by order of Robespierre, who had in vain asked his daughter's hand in marriage, and had promised, if he would relent in that extremity, to excite a tumult which would save his life. Depraved as he was, he had too much honourable feeling left to consent to such a sacrifice, and remained in expectation of death, without giving the expected signal of acquiescence, for twenty minutes, when he was permitted to continue his journey to the scaffold. He met his fate with stoical fortitude; and it is pleasing to have to record one redeeming trait at the close of a life stained by so much selfish passion and guilty ambition—he preferred death to sacrificing his daughter to the tyrant."

The Duke of Orleans was forty-five years old when he died, and it has been remarked of him that—"If he was not the very worst, then he was the most infamous man of his bad times."

Additional Notes to November.

A HIGHWAYMAN A CENTURY AGO!

(29).—It is now just a century ago that JOHN RANN, (alias "Sixteen-string Jack" a name which he acquired by wearing breeches with eight strings at either knee, to record the number of his acquittals) was executed at Tyburn for highway robbery. He was born at a village near Bath, of honest parents. A lady of distinction, who happened to be at Bath, saw the boy one day when he was about twelve years of age, and took him into her service; and when she went to London, she took him with her, and he very soon got initiated into the worst vices of the modern Babylon.

After being servant to several gentlemen, Rann unfortunately, got into bad company, lost his character, and became a notorious pickpocket. Rann was a handsome, impudent fellow, much admired by his companions; and he is described as swaggering at the places of public resort in a scarlet coat, tambour waistcoat, white silk stockings, and laced hat. He drank freely at all times, and on one occasion being intoxicated, and losing a hundred-guinea diamond ring from his finger, he openly boasted that he could replace the lost jewel by one evening's work! It is told of him that he once went to Barnet races dressed in a most elegant sporting style, wearing a blue satin waistcoat trimmed with silver, and was followed by an admiring crowd. He even had the impudence to attend a Tyburn execution, and push his way through a ring of constables, saying that he was just the sort of man who ought to have a good place, as he himself might figure there some day!

A great many of Rann's robberies were perpetrated on Hounslow Heath, and the charge on which he was convicted was for stopping Dr. Bell, the chaplain to the Princess Amelia, and taking from him one-and-sixpence and an old watch. When brought before Sir John Fielding Rann wore a large bouquet of flowers in his coat, and the irons with which he was manacled were tied up tastefully with blue ribbons! At his trial he appeared in a most elegant suit. So confident was he of being acquitted that he had ordered a supper to be provided for the entertainment of his particular friends and associates on the joyful occasion; but alas! their intended mirth was turned into mourning, for he was found *Guilty*. As Rann passed through the streets of London on his way to Tyburn, he was dressed in a pea-green coat, carrying, as he sat by his coffin—with the chaplain reading prayers to him—an enormous nosegay, presented, according to custom, from the steps of St. Sepulchre's church. When he came near the gallows, he looked at it as an object which he had long expected to see, but not as one that he dreaded, as might reasonably have been expected; and notwithstanding his previous bravado, "Sixteen-string Jack" died penitently.

TO COURT IN TOP-BOOTS!

(30).—"THERE was formerly a singular parliamentary privilege regarding the dress of county members. And when the resolution for an Address to the King to make peace with America in 1782 was carried by the Opposition by a very small majority, it was decided that the address be taken up to the Throne by the whole House. "In order to mark their sense of the treatment they had been receiving from the Court" (says Professor Pryme, in his *Recollections*), the county members went up to the Throne, according to their privilege, in leather breeches and top-boots, instead of court dress—a privilege, of course, very seldom exercised. The Court was not behind hand with them; for, as a marked and well-understood insult to the Opposition, General Arnold was placed conspicuously on the king's right hand, where he was visible to the whole body of the members."

[General Arnold, in the early part of his career, had devoted his best energies to promote the cause of the revolted Americans, but afterwards disgraced himself by treacherously betraying it, and opened a correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton for betraying West Point to the British, in which negotiation the unfortunate Major Andre became a victim, and was hung by the Americans as a spy. Arnold had a narrow escape, and fortunately got on board a ship of war. He then entered the British service, and was allowed a pension by Government. He died in London, in the year 1891.]



"BY ORDER OF OUR GLORIOUS SULTAN!"

1 W	<i>Ali Pacha born, 1741.</i>
2 Th	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.
3 F	Captain John Brown, the leader of the Harper's Ferry outbreak, executed, 1859.
4 S	According to Vic. I. c. 26, 1837, no will made by a person under the age of 21 years is valid.
5 S	2nd Sunday in Advent.
6 M	Sir D. Baird born, 1757; died in 1829.
7 Tu	Marshal Ney shot, 1815.
8 W	In 1797, so daring were the American privateers, that one of them landed at Penzance, and after plundering several farmers, decamped without molestation.
9 Th	Llewellyn, the last native Prince of Wales, killed near Builth, 1282.
10 F	James II. abdicated, 1688.
11 S	3rd Sunday in Advent.
12 S	Fenian explosion at Clerkenwell prison, London, 1867.
13 M	Prince Albert died, 1861.
14 Tu	Viscount Falkland born, 1610.—At the battle of Newbury, (1643) he volunteered into the cavalry, and fell, shot through the body.
15 W	Earl of Liverpool died, 1808.
16 Th	A fire occurred at the Saragossa theatre, when 400 persons lost their lives, 1778.
17 F	4th Sunday in Advent.
18 S	Obnoxious Stamp duty on Almanacks abolished, 1834.
19 S	<i>St. Thomas.</i>
20 M	After a long siege by the Russians, who lost 20,000 men before the place, Ismail, in Bessarabia, was taken by storm by Suwarow, and delivered up to pillage, 1790.
21 Tu	
22 W	
23 Th	
24 F	
25 S	—CHRISTMAS DAY.—
26 S	1st Sunday after Christmas.
27 M	<i>"Relentless Time, that steals with silent tread, Shall tear away the trophies of the dead; Fame, on the pyramid's aspiring top, With sighs shall her recording trumpet drop; The feeble characters of Glory's hand Shall perish, like the trucks upon the sand; But not with these expire the sacred flame Of Virtue, or the good man's awful name."</i>
28 Tu	
29 W	
30 Th	
31 F	—BOWLES.

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THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quar. .. 6th, .. 56 min. past 1 morn.

Full Moon .. 12th, .. 45 min. past 7 even.

Last Quar. .. 19th, .. 56 min. past 2 aftn.

New Moon .. 27th, .. 4 min. past 7 even.

Reference to Illustration.

THE life of ALI PACHA furnishes a striking illustration of the evil effects of unbridled power, of which the annals of Eastern history have shown many notable examples, but none exceed in atrocity the career of this modern Jugurtha—who was not only crafty, false, suspicious, and implacable, but who would frequently, in mere wantonness, destroy the lives of his fellowmen.

Ali Pacha was the son of an Albanian chief, and was born at Tepelini in the year 1744. His father died of grief in consequence of being despoiled of his possessions, and the tuition of Ali thereupon devolved upon his mother, a crafty, scheming, and ambitious woman. Under her influence, the youth was not slow in acquiring a character, the distinguishing features of which were ferocious cruelty, deep dissimulation, and base ingratitude. "My son," she would frequently say to him, "he who does not defend his inheritance, deserves to lose it; recollect that the property of others only belongs to them by the right of the stronger, why then should it not be yours?" And Ali through his career of robbery and rapine for more than fifty years, was but too obedient to this advice.

Early in life Ali Pacha assumed the command of the troops of brigands amongst whom he had been born, and in that position made himself famous by the bravery he displayed in the perilous and dangerous enterprises which he undertook. At the head of these robbers, he committed so many depredations upon the adjacent tribes, that they were compelled in self-defence to take up arms against him, and with such courage and determination, that they succeeded in carrying off his mother and sister as hostages. This roused the vindictive temper of Ali, who vowed the extermination of the whole race; and having accumulated great riches, he commenced a series of intrigues, the

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bject of which was to bring him personally before the office of the Sublime Porte—nor was it long before his wishes in this respect were gratified. It appears that a neighbouring Pacha—Selim, of Delvino—had sold a forest near Lake Pelode, which had long been a bone of contention between the Venetians and the Porte, to the former, and Ali becoming acquainted with this circumstance, informed the authorities at Constantinople of the transaction. By these means he contrived to obtain a firman decreeing death against the Pacha Selim, and being on friendly terms with him, Ali determined to carry the sentence craftily into execution. With this object in view, he paid a visit to the old Pacha, and was received by him with great hospitality, and lodged in the seraglio. Every day he waited on his host to pay him the accustomed compliments, but one morning, feigning illness, he requested the pacha to visit his apartment. The unsuspecting chieftain hastened to comply with this request, but upon entering the room a number of assassins, who had been hidden in an adjoining closet, rushed upon him, and stabbed him to the heart. The guards of the murdered man, hearing the commotion, hurried to the spot, and seeing the dead body of their master, were about to avenge his death, when Ali, exhibiting the firman he possessed, exclaimed, "I have killed the traitor by order of our glorious Sultan. Behold! here is his Imperial mandate."

After this treacherous exploit, the rise of Ali to power was rapid. His first appointment was as lieutenant to the derwend Pacha of Roumili, and in that capacity he leagued himself with a horde of desperate ruffians called klephtis, until the entire country was infested by armed bands of robbers plundering all that came within their reach. This state of affairs, though eminently profitable to Ali, was a source of natural dissatisfaction to the Porte, and the Pacha of Roumili was recalled and decapitated. The wary Ali Pacha, however, by the skilful administration of bribes, managed to escape a similar fate, and soon afterwards became Pacha of Triacali, in Thessaly. But Ali had learned a lesson, and instead of conniving at the outrages of the klephtis, he raised a regiment of 4,000 Albanians, and succeeded in sweeping his former companions from the country. He next laid siege to and subsequently took Jannina, the capital of southern Albania. Proclaiming himself Pacha, he, from this base of operations, commenced a war of conquest until his rule finally embraced all Epirus and western Greece.

It is impossible to detail the cruelty and cunning by means of which Ali had succeeded in giving himself such wide and unlimited power—sufficient be it to record that in his contests with the Sulioes, the citizens of a brave Christian republic, his own followers commiserated with the sufferings of an unhappy people.

For many years the progress of the French in Dalmatia had rendered Ali Pacha somewhat uneasy, and he therefore carried on an active correspondence with Great Britain, and by means of this alliance obtained the possession of Parza, which had long been one of the objects of his ambition. Whilst, however, at the summit of his power, the Porte, which had long been jealous of his authority, and also anxious to acquire the immense treasure, which, in the event of his dying a natural death, would be divided among his children, accused him of high treason, and issued a firman demanding his head. But the "old lion," as he was called, would not succumb without a struggle, and he lost no time in preparing himself for an appeal to arms. He first applied to the English government for their interposition on his behalf with the Porte, but this failing, he contented himself by purchasing in England a large quantity of arms and military stores. The army despatched to bring him to submission, after a long period spent in indecisive hostilities, having failed to do so, Ali Pacha now began to put a matured plan of defence into execution, and retired into a fortress, situated on an island in the middle of a lake, garrisoned it with 8,000 troops, mounted upon its walls 250 pieces of cannon, and provisioned it for four years. From this position it was impossible by force of arms to remove him, and resource was therefore had to treachery. On the 5th of February, 1822, under the cover of a flag of truce, messengers were sent to Ali stating that the Sultan had granted him a free pardon on condition that he delivered up the fortress. With this request Ali complied, but immediately he had done so the fir-

man of the Sultan was shown him. "My head," was his reply, "is not so easily given up!" and, drawing his pistols from his belt, shot two of his enemies dead. In the tumult which ensued, he was fatally wounded by a pistol ball, which struck him in the breast, and almost immediately afterwards he expired. His stronghold and treasure fell into the hands of the Turkish army, and his head, in obedience to the Sultan's commands, was transported to Constantinople, and exhibited to the public gaze.

Additional Notes to December.

THE OATS AND THE GESE!

(15).—The amiable and learned VISCOUNT FALKLAND was an ornament to the nation, and the envy of the age. One of his sayings was,—"I pity unlearned gentlemen on a rainy day." His youngest son Henry, however, did not share his parent's taste for learning, for it is said of him that he actually sold his father's unequalled library for a horse and a mare. He was not, however, without parts, as the following anecdote will show:—Being brought early into the House of Commons, as member for Oxfordshire, and a grave senator objecting to his youth, and to his not looking as if he had sown his wild oats, he replied, "Then I am come to the proper place, where are so many geese to pick them up."

A LONG-WINDED ORATOR.

(17).—CHARLES JENKINSON, (eldest son of Colonel Jenkinson), was a great favourite of George III., and was often accused of being one of his secret advisers. Mr. Jenkinson sat as member for Cockermonth; and was appointed under-secretary of State. He also held the post of Secretary of War from 1778 to 1782.—In connection with his name the following anecdote is related:—

"In the Session of 1779, there sat in the House of Commons, David Hartley, member for Hull, the intolerable length and dullness of whose speeches rendered him a nuisance alike to his friends and opponents. One evening Hartley, having risen to speak at about five o'clock, and it being generally understood that he would continue a long time on his legs, Mr. Jenkinson profited by the occasion, and leaving the House of Commons, walked to his residence in Parliament-street, from whence, mounting his horse, he rode to his country-house, some miles out of London. There he dined, strolled about, and returned to town. As it was then near nine o'clock, he sent his servant to the House to inquire who had spoken in the course of the debate, and when a division might be expected. The footman brought back for answer, that Mr. Hartley was still speaking, but was expected to close soon, and that no other person had yet spoken! When Mr. Jenkinson entered the House, Hartley had remained exactly in the same place as he was near five hours before, regardless of the frequently-expressed impatience of several members who were desirous of speaking, or of the profound repose into which the majority of his hearers were sunk!

On another occasion, when Hartley had wearied out the patience of his audience, having reduced a large House to about eighty members, half of whom were asleep, just at a time when he was expected to close, he unexpectedly moved that the Riot Act should be read as a document, to prove some assertion he had made! The famous Burke, who had been for more than an hour-and-a-half bursting with impatience to speak, jumped up, exclaiming, "The Riot Act, my dear sir! The Riot Act! to what purpose! don't you see that the mob is already quietly dispersed?" This sarcastic wit, increased in effect by the despairing tone of Burke, convulsed every person present except Hartley, who never changed countenance, and insisted on the Riot Act being read by one of the clerks—and read it was.

Mr. Jenkinson was created Baron Hawkesbury in the year 1796, and Earl of Liverpool in 1796. His *Discourse on the Conduct of Great Britain in respect of Neutral Nations, during the Present War* (1785) enjoyed a high reputation.

"WIT CATCHES OF WIT, AS FIRE OF FIRE."

SMART AND PITHY SAYINGS OF WITTY MEN.

"It is one of the few things which has been rewarded more often than it has been defined. A certain bishop said to his chaplain—'What is wit?' The chaplain replied—'The Rectory of B— is vacant; give it to me, and that will be wit.' 'Prove it,' said his lordship, 'and you shall have it.' It would be a good thing well applied," rejoined the chaplain."—COLTON.

The inimitable actor and mimic, POORE, dining at the house of Mrs. Thrale, found nothing to his liking, and sat in expectation of something better coming up. A neck of mutton being the last thing, he refused it, as he had the other dishes. As the servant was taking it away, however, understanding that there was nothing more, he called out to the fellow, "Hollo, master, bring that back again; I now find it is neck or nothing!"

The grandfather of the great musical composer, Mendelssohn, was, when a youth, clerk to a very rich but exceedingly commonplace, in fact, stupid employer. One day an acquaintance commiserated the clever lad on his position, saying, "What a pity it is that you are not the master, and he your clerk!"—"Oh, my friend," returned Mendelssohn, "do not say that. If he were my clerk, what on earth could I do with him?"

The late N. P. WILLIS, when once asked to make a speech, replied that it was not his forte. Said he, "I am by profession a writer, and you cannot expect a pump to give water from the handle as well as from the mouth."

A diplomatist, blessed with a larger amount of curiosity than discretion, was one day discussing politics with TALLEYRAND, when Napoleon I. came upon the tapis. "Can you explain to me," suddenly exclaimed the diplomatist, "what it was that induced him to undertake the Russian campaign?" "My dear sir," replied Talleyrand, with his habitual stolidity of countenance, "simply a mania for travelling!"

In one of VOLTAIRE's cynical romances, a widow in the depth of her disconsolateness vows that never, "as long as the river flows by the side of the hill," will she marry again. Time passes; the widow, less disconsolate, consults an engineer; and at last, means having been found for diverting the river's course, she allows herself to be consoled.

During the time that the late SIR ROBERT PEEL was Premier, Lady Jane Peel was in the habit of pasting on a screen all the articles which appeared in the newspapers opposed to him. "There is nothing very singular in that," remarked Peel; "it is but the duty of every good wife to screen her husband's faults."

The sister of Lord Hailes, Miss DALRYMPLE, was a dwarfish and deformed figure, while amiable and judicious above the average of her sex. Taking into view her beautiful place of residence and her large wealth, she remarked to a friend one day, "I can say for the honour of man that I never got an offer in my life."

The Irish orator, EDMUND BURKE, was telling Garrick one day that all bitter things were hot. "Indeed," said Garrick, "what do you think, Mr. Burke, of bitter cold weather?"

After Pope had written some bitter verses on Lady M. W. Montague, he told a friend of his that he should soon have ample revenge upon her, for that he had set her down in black and white, and should soon publish what he had written. "Be so good as to tell the little gentleman," was the reply, "that I am not at all afraid of him; for if he sets me down in black and white, as he calls it, most assuredly I will have him set down in black and blue."

The following laconic letter was written by ADMIRAL BLAKE to the Admiralty:—"Please your honours and glory, yesterday met the French fleet, beat, killed, took, sunk, and burned, as per margin.—Yours, &c."

The REV. ROBERT HALL, disgusted by the egotism and conceit of a preacher, who, with a mixture of self-complacency and impudence, challenged his admiration of a sermon, was provoked to say, "Ye there was one very fine passage of your discourse, sir,"—"I am rejoiced to hear you say so—which was it?"—"Why, sir, it was the passage from the pulpit into the vestry."

Remarking upon a couple of talkers SYDNEY SMITH said—"There is the same difference between their tongues as between the hour and the minute hand one goes ten times as fast, and the other signifies ten times as much."

In a speech, on one occasion, CANON STOWELL said that, when catechising his school-children, he asked the meaning of "Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath." For a time there was a pause, when at last the plaintive voice of a poor pale boy replied "Licking them so as to make them angry."

The witty SHERIDAN was once taken ill in consequence of a fortnight's continued dining out and dissipation. He sent for a celebrated doctor, who prescribed rigid abstinence, and calling again soon afterwards asked his patient if he was attending to that advice? The answer being in the affirmative—"Right," said the doctor, "tis the only way to secure you length of days."—"I do not doubt it," said Sheridan, "for these last three days since I began have been the longest to me in my life."

A friend, in conversation with ROGERS, (the poet), said, "I never put my razor in hot water, as I find it injures the temper of the blade."—"No doubt of it," said the poet; "show me the blade that would not be out of temper, if plunged into hot water."

The Cardinal de Richelieu, when increasing every day in power, met, coming down the steps of the Louvre, the DUKE D'ESPENNOX, who had formerly been the principal favourite of the king. "What news above there, my lord duke?" asked he.—"None," answered the other, "except you are coming up, and I am going down."

The celebrated French dramatic author, BARTHLE, was remarkable for selfishness. Calling upon a friend, whose opinion he wished to have on a new comedy, he found him in his last moments; but, notwithstanding, proposed to him to hear it read. "Consider," said the dying man, "I have not more than an hour to live."—"Aye," replied Barthe, "but this will occupy only half the time."

The celebrated novelist, ALEXANDRE DUMAS, père, was one day asked by a friend to contribute ten francs for the funeral of a bailiff who had died in destitute circumstances. "What!" exclaimed the great novelist; "ten francs for burying a bailiff! Here are one hundred francs—bury ten!"

When the beautiful DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE, and her sister, LADY DUNCANNOX canvassed the electors of Westminster in behalf of Fox, in 1784, it was wittily said, "Never did two such lovely portraits appear on canvas."

DR. CASE, a quack in the reign of Charles II., made a fortune, and set up his carriage with the motto, "The case is altered."

It being reported that Lady Caroline Lamb had, in a moment of passion, knocked down one of her pages with a stool, Moore, the poet, to whom this was told by Lord Strangford, observed, "Oh, nothing is more natural for a literary lady than to double down a page."—"I would rather," replied his lordship, "advise Lady Caroline to turn over a new leaf."

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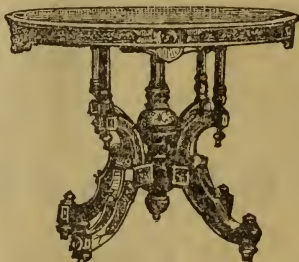
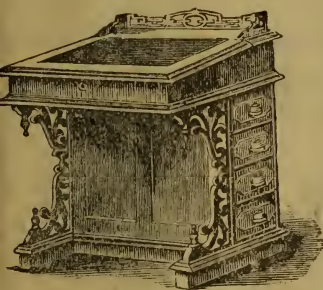
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CHARLES FOX and his friend Mr. HAIRE, both much incommoded by duns, were together in a house, when seeing some shabby men about the door, they were afraid they were bailiffs in search of one of them. Not knowing which was in danger, Fox opened the window, and calling to them said, "Pray, gentlemen, are you fox-hunting, or hare-hunting?"

"Go to the d—!" said LORD THURLOW one day, when storming at his old valet. "Pray give me a character, my lord," replied the fellow drily; "people like, you know, to have characters from their acquaintance."

CHARLES BANNISTER, coming from a coffee-house one cold and stormy night, said that he never saw such a wind. "Saw such a wind!" replied a friend. "What was it like?"—"Like!" answered Charles; "like to blow my hat off!"

Women who are given to chattering have been compared to clocks. FONTENELLE being asked what difference there was between a clock and a woman, replied, "A clock serves to point out the hours, and a woman to make us forget them."—It is also related that a Lady, aged ninety, said to Fontenelle, at ninety-five, "Death has forgotten us."—"Silence! not a word," said Fontenelle, placing his finger upon his mouth.

Dining one day at a party in Bath, QUIN uttered something which caused a general murmur of delight. A nobleman present, who was not illustrious for the brilliancy of his ideas, exclaimed, "What a pity 'tis, Quin, my boy, that a clever fellow like you should be a player!" Quin fixed and flashed his eye upon the person, with this reply: "What would your lordship have me be—a lord?"

LORD NORTH, who had a perfect antipathy to music, being asked why he did not subscribe to the Ancient Concerts, and it being urged as a reason for it that his brother, the Bishop of Winchester, did: "Ay," replied his lordship, "if I was as deaf as my brother, I would subscribe too."

DR. MEAD, the celebrated physician, was once assailed in a pamphlet by DR. WOODWARD. The doctors met—a fight ensued with swords. Mead disarmed his adversary, and ordered him to beg for his life. "Never!" said Woodward—"never, till I am your patient!"

When SIR WALTER SCOTT was extending his garden at Abbotsford, an old servant was getting exasperated by digging some very stony ground. Sir Walter saw the old man's feelings were rather ruffled, and said to him, "That's grand soil you're working on."—"Soil!" replied the gardener, sarcastically, "A' think it's the riddings o' creation."

The poet PIRON was about to enter the drawing-room of a man of rank at the moment his host was ushering in a titled friend. The latter politely drew back to permit Piron to pass. "Come on, your grace," said the master of the house, "he is only a poet." Piron immediately exclaimed, "Now that our respective qualities are known, I claim the privilege of my rank," and he entered before them.

MACAULAY having to review some bulky memoirs of Lord Bute, and his times, began his notice with the delicately satirical statement that the book consisted of two thousand closely printed quarto pages, that it occupied fifteen hundred inches cubic measure, and that it weighed sixty pounds avoirdupois.

On a wet, miserable, foggy London day in Autumn, CHARLES LAMB was accosted by a beggar-woman with "Pray, sir, bestow a little charity upon a poor destitute widow woman, who is perishing for lack of food. Believe me, Sir, I have seen better days." "So have I," said Lamb, handing the poor creature a shilling—"so have I; it's a miserable day. Good-bye, good-bye!"

On one occasion LORD PALMERSTON distributed the prizes in connection with the Romsey Labourers' Encouragement Association. In one class there was a sum of thirty shillings awarded to a labourer in the noble lord's own employ "for having made provision before marriage," with the like sum to his wife for "similar prudence." Referring to this case, the noble lord said they were all taught that a virtuous wife is a crown to her husband, but here was a wife who was worth thirty shillings to hers.

Some years ago a gentleman went into a druggist's shop, and when he had selected what he wanted he told the boy in waiting to put the article down to SIR CHARLES NAPIER. The boy, who being a new-comer, knew not Sir Charles, started at the uncouth dress of his customer, and smartly asked, "How am I to know you are Sir Charles Napier?" Sir Charles coolly thrust his hand into his trousers, pulled out that part of his shirt marked with his name, and laughingly said to the boy, "There, my lad, will that satisfy you?"

When SIR JOHN CARR was at Glasgow, in the year 1807, he was asked by the magistrates to give his advice concerning the inscription to be placed on Nelson's monument, then just completed. The knight recommended this brief record—"Glasgow to Nelson."—"True," said the bailies, "and as there is the town of Nelson near us, we might add—'Glasgow to Nelson nine miles,' so that the column might serve for a milestone and a monument."

When Mr. Alexander Baring became head of the banking-house of that name, he entered on a series of monetary operations on a gigantic scale and of European importance. The greatest of these—one of the greatest ever performed by a single banker—was, that he freed France from the incubus of an occupation of Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies of 50,000 men each, by the loan of a sum of about £1,000,000. This momentous transaction occasioned the saying of the witty French Premier, the DUC DE RICHELIEU—"There are six great Powers in Europe: 'England, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Baring Brothers.'"

Dr. Sewell and two or three other gentlemen, walking towards Hampstead on a summer's day, were met by the famous DANIEL PUGELL, the punster, who was very importunate to know upon what account they were going thither. The doctor merrily answered, "Go make hay."—"Very well," replied the other, "you'll be there at a very convenient season—the country wants rakes."—The same gentleman, as he had the character of being a great punster, was desired one night in company to make a pun extempore. "Upon what subject?" said Daniel. "The King," answered the other. "The King is no SUBJECT," was the ready reply.

At a dinner party ERSKINE was seated near Miss Henrietta—, commonly called Miss Hennie—, who had been celebrated for her beauty, but was then somewhat past the meridian of life. "They say you are a great man for making puns," said Miss Hennie to the wit; "could you make a pun on me?"—"Ah, Hennie," was the cruel rejoinder, "ye are no chicken!"

"Doctor," said a man to ABERNETHY, "my daughter had a fit, and continued for half an hour without sense or knowledge."—"Oh," replied the doctor, "never mind that; many people continue so all their lives."

A story is told of SULLY, the painter, a man distinguished for refinement of manners as well as success in art. At a party one evening Sully was speaking of a certain belle who was a great favourite. "Ah," says Sully, "she has a mouth like an elephant."—"Oh! oh! Mr. Sully! how could you be so rude?"—"Rude, ladies, rude! What do you mean? I say she has got a mouth like an elephant because it's full of ivory."

In 1815, during the riots produced by the Corn Bill, several members, on their way to the House of Commons, were surrounded by the populace, who obstructed the avenues, and insulted those who were known to be friendly to the measure. One member, on entering the house, exhibited his torn coat to the Speaker, complaining of the want of protection. Another lamented the loss of his hat; another had been hustled in the crowd, and if not really hurt, seriously frightened. SIR FREDERICK FLOOD, who was a supporter of the Bill, and equally entitled to the displeasure of the populace, boasted his superior address in the following terms:—"Mr. Speaker, they surrounded me too, and inquired my name; now, Mr. Speaker, I hate prevarication, but, my name being Flood, I felt myself at liberty to answer 'Waters,' and so they let me pass without molestation." The story excited great laughter.

"CRUELTY IS A TYRANT THAT IS ALWAYS ATTENDED WITH FEAR."

THE TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF GOVERNOR WALL.

A PERIOD of seventy years has now elapsed since the trial of GOVERNOR WALL, on the charge of ordering a soldier to be so unmercifully flogged as to occasion his death, and for which act Wall was executed *twenty years after its perpetration*. The circumstances of the melancholy case are narrated as follows:—

In the year 1782, Wall, with a company of artillery, formed the garrison in the Island of Goree, on the West coast of Africa. His emoluments were considerable, as besides his military appointments, he was superintendent of trade to the colony. His term of service was just terminating, when the circumstance occurred which led to his trial and condemnation. In consequence of provisions having fallen short, the soldiers had been put on short allowance, and it was the rule when that was done to give them a slight addition to their pay. This had been permitted to get into arrears, and as the soldiers understood that the Paymaster was to leave the island along with Governor Wall, they were naturally anxious to have that matter settled before his departure. A day or two before the departure of the Governor, a considerable number of soldiers were observed by the Governor going towards the Paymaster's quarters, and among these a sergeant, named BENJAMIN ARMSTRONG. The Governor stopped them, and questioned what they wanted, when he was respectfully told by Armstrong that they were going to obtain a settlement of their arrears. Governor Wall desired them to return to their barracks, and slightly menaced them with punishment, but added that he would take the matter into consideration. They returned accordingly, and waited patiently for two hours, but hearing nothing further on the subject, they were once more proceeding in the same way to the Paymaster's, when they were again stopped by the Governor, who called out Armstrong from among the rest, and spoke with him. The result was that the soldiers went back a second time to their barracks. It is thought that the Governor got alarmed at the state of affairs, for shortly afterwards the whole garrison were, by beat of drum, ordered to parade and form a circle. The Governor and a few officers of the corps were inside of it, and after they had held a short consultation, Armstrong was desired to come out from the ranks, and was told by the Governor that as his conduct had been mutinous, he was to receive *eight hundred lashes*! Armstrong stripped on being ordered to do so, was bound to a gun-carriage, and got the full punishment, which was inflicted—not as was the usual custom—by regimental drummers, but by negroes of the island, and not by the ordinary instrument of military punishment, the cat-o-nine-tails, but with a rope of an inch in thickness. The Governor attended during the punishment, and abated no part of it, though Armstrong begged for mercy and expressed contrition. Five days after receiving this fearful punishment, mortification set in, and death kindly put an end to Armstrong's intense sufferings. Two soldiers were next subjected to the same ordeal, and both of them also died from the consequences. These punishments had been inflicted on the 10th of July, and next day Governor Wall, accompanied by the Paymaster, sailed for England, leaving a successor in command.

As soon as the account of the tragic affair reached the Board of Administration a reward was offered for the arrest of Wall, and he was captured; but he contrived to escape to the continent, and lived there for some years. Part of his time was spent at Naples, where he was much countenanced by the Englishmen residing there, by which he was probably led to believe that the public indignation against him had subsided. This, and the supposition that few witnesses survived who could testify against him, induced him at last to return. Arriving in Calais, he there met with a king's messenger, whom he desired to take him into custody. The messenger declined, but recommended him to write to the Secretary of State, and offered to carry the letter. As a tempest was raging at the time, so that the ordinary packets would not sail, the messenger, whose despatches were important, had to hire a vessel for himself, and Wall was still solicitous to go with him.

This being refused, Wall wrote to the Secretary of State, but when he tried to sign the letter he hesitated, turned pale, and threw down the pen. The vessel departed with the messenger, and was wrecked on the passage, all on board perishing.

In 1797 Wall came to England, and lived for some time in London, under a false name. One day, having some repairs done to his house, he remarked to one of the masons at work that a young lad, who worked with them, appeared too delicate for the work. The man said he was, but added the words (and which must have cut Wall to the heart)—“I have no other means of supporting him, as he is quite friendless, for his parents are dead, and his only brother was flogged to death at Goree by that monster Governor Wall.”

Wall, his mind being evidently ill at ease, now wrote again to the Secretary of State, and offered to surrender himself; but it is most probable that, had he not written the letter, the matter would have been forgotten. However, he did surrender himself, and was tried at the Old Bailey, on the 20th of January, 1802. It was proved by the witnesses that Armstrong was not mutinous in his behaviour; and that Wall had urged the black men to be severe in their punishment, and the rope itself was exhibited in court. It was also said that Armstrong had declared, in his dying moments, that he was punished without any trial, and without being so much as asked whether he had anything to say in his defence. The prisoner, in his defence, urged that the deceased was guilty of mutiny; that the punishment was not so severe as reported, but that the deceased was suffered to drink strong spirits when in the hospital. Considering that Wall's position in the midst of a garrison of general disreputable characters, there was, as was admitted for the Crown and impressed on the jury by the Judge, more than the usual excuse for his getting alarmed, and taking strong measures for the suppression of insubordination which seemed to border on mutiny; and there were some extenuating circumstances in his favour. For example, the cat-o-nine-tails had been destroyed by the soldiers in the barrack-room, and the drummers were known to be disaffected. The evidence of the principal witness against him, too, was of a prejudiced character; while one whom he had summoned on his behalf, dropped suddenly dead as he was entering the court.

Wall, on the other hand, however, entirely failed to prove that any court-martial had been held on the accused, or any opportunity given him of stating his defence; and that the destruction of the ordinary instrument of punishment did not justify him in using the cruel substitute of a thick rope, every blow of which produced a fearful bruise. There was, in short, in his whole conduct, a recklessness which admitted of no valid excuse. Moreover he had made no report on the subject of the mutiny at the time to his superiors at home, as he naturally should have done; and the fact of his having so long delayed to give himself up to justice, after having evaded it, evinced that his conduct would not bear investigation.

The jury were absent from court for half an hour, and on their return the prisoner bent eagerly over the front of the dock to hear the sentence. On its being pronounced, he drew himself upright, lifting his hands and raising his eyes in apparent astonishment, commending himself at the same time to God in silent agony. On being asked what he had to say why he should not receive judgment of death, he answered only:—“I pray for a few days to prepare myself.”

As Wall had powerful friends, much exertion was made to save him, and he was twice respited; but his execution at last took place on the 28th of January, 1802. In the meantime the greatest excitement prevailed. Various editions of the trial were published, and the whole of London was placarded with prints of the transaction, headed by the offensive words which one of the witnesses swore he had used during the punishment of Armstrong. The unhappy man took an affecting leave of his wife on the day before the execution; she was allied to a noble family and had been unremitting in her exertions to get him a reprieve.

WM. SCOTT,

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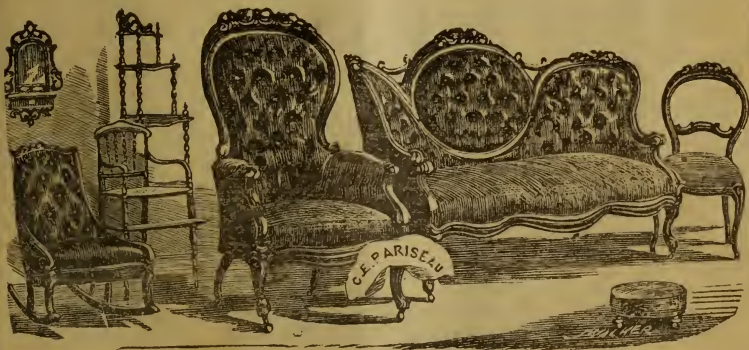
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THE KING OF THE BEGGARS."

IT has been observed "that it seems remarkable how such a book as the *Life of Bampfylde Moore Carew* could ever have remained a popular cheap book for upwards of a century; for except his narrative among the Indians, and the narrative of his two transportations, the biography is little else but a series of tricks to extort money." The following brief outline of his life will show that this observation is a correct one:—

BAMPFYLDE MOORE CAREW, who has been styled "King of the Beggars," was born at Bickley, in Devonshire, in the year 1693, of which place his father was the rector. At the age of twelve years, the boy was sent to Tiverton school, where he contracted an intimate acquaintance with several young gentlemen of good families in Devonshire and the adjacent counties. During the first four years of young Carew's school-days he steadily applied himself to his studies, and made very considerable progress in the Greek and Latin languages. But, unfortunately, with some of his school-fellows, he got into a scrape by leading a pack of hounds in pursuit of a deer across some fields of standing corn, when, through fear of his school-master, he joined a gang of gipsies located in the neighbourhood, and became so fascinated by their unrestrained and romantic mode of life, that he abandoned his friends and linked himself to the fortunes of this strange people. His friends, as many naturally be supposed, were greatly alarmed at his absence, and though they repeatedly advertised his name and person, they could not obtain the least intelligence of him. But after an interval of eighteen months had elapsed, the youth's heart yearned homewards, and he returned to his parents, who received him with open arms. Everything was done to render his home agreeable, but Carew had contracted such a fondness for the society of the gipsies, that he once more eloped from home, and again joined his former companions. The exploits into which his adoption of the wandering habits of the gipsies led him have been related with a kind of incredible wonder. He would impose upon the same company three or four times a day under different disguises, and with new tales of distress. Sometimes he was a distressed clergyman, ruined because he could not take the oaths; at others, a Quaker, who had met with severe losses in trade. Then he would be a farmer, who, living in the Isle of Sheppey, in Kent, had the misfortune to have his lands overflowed, and all his cattle drowned. Now a ship-wrecked mariner; and the same day, a blacksmith, whose house and family had perished by fire. Every scheme which he undertook, he executed with so much skill and dexterity, that he raised considerable sums of money from the unwary.

Carew's disguises were so perfect that even those who knew him well were easily deceived. On one occasion after passing himself off as a ratcatcher before a party of gentlemen by whom he was well known, and afterwards discovering himself to them as Bampfylde Moore Carew, he accepted several wagers of a guinea that he could not impose upon them again, no matter what form he chose to adopt, and a day was named even for the attempt. At the appointed time, he shaved himself closely, put on an old woman's attire, and a high crowned hat, when, with three children, two belonging to a beggar and one a little hump-backed child of a tinker, he went to the place named, and by putting his hand behind him and pinching one of the children made it scream, which set the dogs barking, and annoyed the parties who were inside enjoying themselves. They sent out the servant to order the supposed old woman about her business; but Carew pleading a pitiful tale, accompanied with tears, the maid went in and returned with money and a basin of broth, which he went in the court to eat, where the gentlemen soon came, and after being relieved by each of them, and pretending to depart, he set up a "tantivy-tantivy," and again undeceived them as being none other than Carew. The gentlemen were highly delighted, and rewarded him for his clever impersonation.

Some time after Carew's return to his vagabond life, from motives of curiosity, he went on a voyage to Newfoundland; and it was then that he acquired the knowledge which enabled him afterwards to assume the character of a ship-wrecked sailor whenever it was necessary for his purpose. On his return to England, Carew, in his wanderings, found himself at Newcastle, when, pretending to be the mate of a collier, he eloped with the daughter of an eminent apothecary in the town. They proceeded to Dartmouth, and though he was candid enough to tell her his real character, she was soon afterwards married to him at Bath. They then visited an uncle of Carew's, a clergyman, who received them with great kindness, and who exerted his utmost endeavours to persuade him to abandon the life of the gipsies, but in vain.

Getting tired of a quiet and respectable life, he improved the occasion of his visit to his uncle, and leaving his house, he equipped himself in a clergyman's habit, and by his hypocritical demeanour, succeeded in imposing on every one with whom he came in contact in his wanderings. Hearing that a vessel, on board of which there were many Quakers bound for Philadelphia, had been cast away on the coast of Ireland, he laid aside his clerical suit, clothed himself in Quaker dress, and with a demure countenance applied to the charitable, pretending to be one of those who had been shipwrecked, and succeeded in obtaining considerable sums of money, more especially from the Quakers themselves.

Carew's remarkable cleverness in adapting himself to every character, and his capability of moulding himself into so many different forms, gained him such high applause from the gipsies that he became their king's favourite; and when he died, and Carew was unanimously elected their king in his stead, although then provided with everything possible by the joint contributions of the fraternity, and not under any obligation to eringe, yet his activity was as great as ever, and his stratagems carried to a greater extent; and he gained great applause from them by a successful attempt in deceiving the Duke of Bolton, who, believing his tale that he had been discarded by his family, had given him a suit of clothes, and in introducing him to his guests, they raised a very handsome subscription for him.

After a lengthened career of knavery and hypocrisy, Carew was tried at the quarter sessions, at Exeter, as an idle vagrant, and transported to Maryland. But making his escape from the captain of the ship on his arrival in America, he commenced a wandering life in the woods; but being captured, a heavy iron collar was fixed to his neck, and with this galling yoke he was obliged to perform the greatest drudgery. Again escaping, he joined a party of Indians, by whom he was treated with the greatest hospitality and respect; and scarcely a day passed in which he did not go out with some of them on a hunting excursion, and frequently with the king himself, who had managed to saw Carew's iron collar through with a saw made out of his steel tinder-box. One day, as they were hunting, they fell in company with some other Indians, near the river Delaware, and when the chase was over, sat down to be merry with them. Carew took this opportunity to slip out, and, seizing one of their canoes, boldly pushed from the shore, and landed near Newcastle, in Pennsylvania.

Carew now transformed himself into a Quaker, and behaved as if he had been one of that persuasion all his life. In this manner he travelled to Philadelphia, meeting everywhere with the kindest treatment, and a plentiful supply of money. From thence he went to New York, where, going on board a vessel belonging to Captain Rogers, he set sail for England; and to avoid being pressed for a man-of-war, he resorted to the stratagem of pricking his hands and face, and rubbing them with bay salt and gunpowder, to give him the appearance of the small-pox; landing safely at Bristol, he soon rejoined his wife and begging companions. What became of him afterwards is unknown, but he is said to have died about the year 1770, aged 77.

"CHOOSE WHERE YOU LOVE, AND RESOLVE TO LOVE YOUR CHOICE."

"MAN FOR THE FIELD, AND WOMAN FOR THE HEARTH."

*"Her office there to rear, to teach,
Becoming as is meet and fit*

*A link among the days, to knit
The generations each with each."*—TENNYSON.

THE eminent French statesman and historian, DE TOCQUEVILLE, wrote of his wife—

"Many external circumstances of happiness have been granted to me. But more than all, I have to thank Heaven for having bestowed on me true domestic happiness, the first of human blessings. As I grow older, the portion of my life which in my youth I used to look down upon, every day becomes more important in my eyes, and would now easily console me for the loss of all the rest."

And when De Tocqueville was thrown into prison by the *coup d'état* of 1831, during which period he devoted himself to his literary pursuits, and completed his last work—*L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution*, he wrote:—

"After sitting at my desk for five or six hours, I can write no longer; the machine refuses to act. I am in great want of rest, and of a long rest. If you add all the perplexities that besiege an author towards the end of his work, you will be able to imagine a very wretched life. I could not go on with my task if it were not for the refreshing calm of Marie's companionship. It would be impossible to find a disposition forming a happier contrast to my own. In my perpetual irritability of body and mind, she is a providential resource that never fails me."

*Happy the man on whose marriage-hearth temper smiles kind
from the eyes of woman.*

BULWER.

"By the tender management of my weaknesses, she cured the worst of them. She became prudent from affection; and though of the most generous nature, she was taught economy and frugality by love for me. She gently reclaimed me from dissipation; she propped my weak and irresolute nature; she urged my indolence to all the exertions that have been useful or creditable to me; and she was perpetually at hand to admonish my heedlessness, and im-providence. To her I owe whatever I am; to her, whatever I shall be."—MACKINTOSH.

*To come with jaded spirit home at night,
And find the cheerful fire, the sweet repast,
At which, in dress of happy cheeks and eyes,
Love sits, and smiling, lightens all the board.*

J. S. KNOWLES.

COUNT ZINZENDORF, the founder of the Moravian settlement of Herrnhut (who so generously offered a home on his estate to such of the Moravian brethren who wished to escape the persecutions of the Austrian Government) was united to a woman, who, by her woman's love and resolute spirit, sustained and strengthened him in his many troubles and trials—banishment being one of them—and cheered him in all his labours by her unflinching courage; and to her memory he pays the following tribute:—

"Twenty-four years' experience has shown me that just the helpmate whom I have is the only one that could suit my vocation. Who else could have so carried me through my family affairs? . . . Who would, like she, without a murmur, have seen her husband encounter such dangers by land and sea?—who undertook with him, and sustained, such astonishing pilgrimages? Who, amid such difficulties, could have held up her head and supported me? . . . And finally, who, of all human beings, could so well understand and interpret to others my inner and outer being as this one, of such nobleness in her way of thinking, such great intellectual capacity, and free from the theological perplexities that so often enveloped me?"

My wife! how fondly shall thy memory

Be shrouded within the chamber of my heart!

Thy virtuous worth was only known to me,

And I can feel how hard it is to part;

Farewell, sweet spirit! thou shalt ever be

A star to guide me up to heaven and thee.

CHESTER.

THE following touching testimony was inscribed by CARLYLE on the tombstone of his wife in Haddington churchyard:—

"In her bright existence, she had more sorrows than are common, but also a soft amiability, a capacity of discernment, and a noble loyalty of heart, which are rare. For forty years she was the true and loving helpmate of her husband, and by act and word unweariedly forwarded him as none else could, in all of worthy that he did or attempted."

THE adventurous and enterprising traveller, LEDYARD, has paid the following graceful tribute to the natural kindness of woman—

"I have observed that women in all countries are civil, tender, obliging, and humane. I never addressed myself to them, in the language of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark—through honest Sweden and frozen Lapland—rude and churlish Finland—unprincipled Russia, and the wide-spread regions of the wandering Tartar,—if hungry, cold, dry, wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so. And to add to this virtue—so worthy the appellation of benevolence—these actions have been performed in so free and kind a manner, that if I was dry I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry, ate the coarsest morsel with a double relish."

*To be man's tender mate was
woman born—*

*And, in obeying nature, she
best serves*

The purposes of Heaven.

SCHILLER.

"A good wife is Heaven's best gift to man—his angel and minister of graces innumerable—his gem of many virtues—his casket of jewels; her voice is sweet music—her smiles his brightest day—her kiss the guardian of his innocence—her arms the pale of his safety, the balm of his health, the balsam of his life—her industry his surest wealth—her economy his safest steward—her lips his faithful counsellors—her bosom the softest pillow of his cares—and her prayers the ablest advocates of Heaven's blessings on his head."—JEREMY TAYLOR.

*Oh, were I in the wildest waste,
Sae black and bare,
The desert were a paradise,
If thou wert there!
Or were I monarch o' the globe,
W' thee to reign,
The thristiest jewel in my crown
Wad be my queen.*

R. BURNS.

"In great crises it is woman's special lot to soften our misfortunes."—NAPOLEON I.

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6. Cor. St. Sacrament and St. Peter streets.
7. Cor. St. Paul and McGill streets.
8. Cor. Youville and Common Streets.
9. Cor. Notre Dame and McGill streets.
12. Cor. Craig and Chenneville sts., (Central Hose Station.)
13. Cor. Craig Street and St. Lambert Hill.
14. Vitre and Sanguinet streets.
15. Cor. St. Lawrence and Lagauchetiere sts.
16. Cor. Dorchester and St. Urbain streets.
17. Cor. Bleury and Dorchester streets.
18. Beaver Hall Hill.
19. St. Antoine street, opp Genevieve street.
21. Cor. Brunswick and Dorchester streets.
23. St. Catherine street, (Hose Station.)
24. Cor. St. Lawrence and St. Catherine sts.
25. German street, (Hose Station.)
26. Cor. St. Catherine and St. Denis streets.
27. Cor. German and Ontario streets.
28. Cor. St. Lawrence & Sherbrooke streets.
29. Cor. St. George and Sherbrooke streets.
31. Cor. Union avenue & Sherbrooke street.
32. McGill College av. and St. Catherine st.
34. Guilbault's Garden.
35. Prince Arthur and Shuter Streets.
36. Cor. King and Common streets.
37. Cor. Duke and Ottawa streets.
38. Cor. Dupre Lane and St. Maurice street.
39. Cor. St. Antoine and Cemetery streets.
41. Chabouillez square, (Hose Station.)
42. Wellington street, (Hose Station.)
43. Mill street, (Lyman's Mills.)
45. Cor. Wellington and McCord Streets.
46. Cor. Colborne and Ottawa Streets.
47. Cor. St. Joseph and McCord streets.
48. Cor. St. Antoine and Mountain streets.
49. Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain streets.
51. Cor. Sherbrooke and Peel streets.
52. Cor. St. Antoine and Guy streets.
53. Cor. St. Martin & St. Bonaventure street.
54. Cor. St. Joseph and Canning streets.
56. Fulford and Coursol Streets.
57. Cor. William and Seigneurs streets.
58. St. Matthew and St. Catherine Streets.
59. Grey Nunnery, Guy Street.
61. Redpath's Sugar Refinery.
62. St. Gabriel Market (Hose Station.)
63. Grand Trunk Works, (Point St. Charles.)
64. Cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets.
65. Dalhousie square, (Hose Station.)
67. Cor. Wolfe and St. Mary streets.
68. Cor. Roy and Drolet streets.
71. St. George's School House, Stanley Street
72. Cor. Craig and Visitation streets, (Hose Station.)
73. Corner Cadieux and Courville Streets.
74. Cor. Dorchester and St. Andre streets.
75. Cor. Mignonne and St. Andre streets.
76. Cor. Amherst and Ontario Street.
81. Cor. Robin and Visitation streets.
82. Cor. St. Catherine and Panet streets.
83. Cor. Sydenham and Dorchester Streets.
84. Cor. Logan and Seaton Streets.
85. Crevier's Saw Mill, Ontario Street.
86. Corner Congregation and Wellington Sts.
91. Cor. Craig and Gain Sts., Hose Station.
92. Cor. St. Mary and Dufresne streets.
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